# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 56. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## THE WEST INDIES.

### Riot Among the Military in Jamaica—Distinguished Britishers En Route for the United States—Salnave, the Haytien Rebel, Held at St. Domingo—The Cholera Abating at Guadaloupe, Etc. Etc.

The steamship *Crusader*, Captain Butcher, from Belize, British Honduras, February 14, Kingston, Jamaica, February 21, Port au Prince, February 23, and Turk's Island, February 25, arrived at New York yesterday.

Accounts from Guadaloupe state that the ravages of the cholera in that island had notably diminished. At Basse Terre, where one-fourth of the population had already been swept away by the terrible pest, the number of cases was daily growing less.

JAMAICA.

**Enormous Cost of the Rebel Trials.**

*From the Jamaica Morning Journal, February* 12.

We have been informed that there are between forty and fifty prisoners at Portland to be brought down to this city for trial before the special commission. These, with the large number already brought down from Morant Bay, will make up a goodly amount of work for the Commission. The indiscriminate hanging and shooting of the people during martial law has certainly not relieved the country of the enormous expense of trying and punishing "Rebels" by civil process. This process, it is said, is costing on an average £400 a day, and nearly three weeks have already been wasted in an effort to convict what are called "political prisoners." To estimate the expense that will be incurred in disposing of the eighty-five prisoners now in jail, and the forty or fifty at Portland, all awaiting trial, would not open up a happy prospect for the taxpayers of the country.

HAYTI.

**Arrival of British Noblemen at Port-au-Prince—Salnave and Other Rebel Haytiens Held at St. Domingo City—Arrest of Dominican Revolutionists, Etc.**

Our advices from Hayti are to the 23d ult.

The Haytien finances, which have been much affected by the late rebellion in the north of the island, were the object of serious attention on the part of the Government and of the people. The next budget will, it is expected, provide for a reduction in the expenditure of from three to four millions.

Four guns and an anchor had been raised from the sunken vessels *Valdrogue* and *Ville-du-Cap*, and landed in safety at Cape Haytien. These vessels, it will be remembered, were sunk by the English sloop-of-war *Bull Dog* during the late rebellion in Hayti.

Proposals had been made to the Haytien Government by an English shipowner, offering to raise both vessels and guaranteeing to put them in condition to proceed to St. Thomas or Jamaica, where they could be entirely restored.

The steamer *Californian*, from Liverpool, had touched at Port-au-Prince on her way to Kingston, Ja., having on board two young scions of British nobility, viz., the Marquis of Lorn, son of the Duke of Argyll, a member of Victoria's Cabinet, and the Hon. Mr. Strutt, son of Lord Belper. On the 12th of February the distinguished arrivals were presented to President Geffrard by the English Charge d'Affaires. After leaving Jamaica they intend to visit New Orleans, New, York and the principal cities in the Northern States before returning to England.

Letters from St. Thomas confirm the report of Salnave being at St. Domingo city, together with several other Haytien refugees. They are not allowed to pass beyond the city limits. It is reported from another source that Salnave was confined with several others in the St. Domingo tower, and that all of them would be shortly executed. Several Dominican leaders, implicated in the late revolution under Luperon against the government of President Baez, had been arrested and imprisoned. Baez was meeting with much difficulty in his attempts to restore order and tranquillity. The new government of St. Domingo, under Baez, had not yet been recognized by the republic of Hayti, as official notification of the change had not yet been made to the government of the latter.—*New York Herald.*

## THE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

### Additional Particulars—Fourteen Hundred Bales of Cotton Burned—Liquors Destroyed—Arrest of a Supposed Incendiary.

A destructive fire broke out at 12 o'clock last night, in the storage warehouse of Messrs. Edward C. Johnston & Co., No. 4 Bridge street and No. 2 Pearl street. The building was five stories in heighth, twenty five feet front by one hundred and ten feet deep, was built of brick, and extended from Bridge to Pearl street. The principal article on storage was cotton, of which there were, it appears, one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight bales.

The fire was discovered by Officer Dougherty, of the First precinct, who immediately gave an alarm; but before the arrival of the firemen, the entire building was in flames. The fire burned with much fury, and it was with great effort that the firemen saved the adjoining warehouses.

The weather was extremely cold last night, and a high wind was blowing, rendering the labors of the firemen still more difficult. When the streams from the hose reached the second or third stories of the warehouse, the wind blew the water into spray, which had little effect on the fire, but covered the walls of the adjoining buildings with ice.

After the fire had burned for about two hours the walls of the building fell, and the firemen were better able to get water upon the burning cotton, which now lies smouldering and piled up to the height of three stories.

There will be much salvage on the cotton, and also on the other merchandise, which was stored in the basement. The building was owned by Adon Smith. His loss is about $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $20,000.

CONDITION OF THE RUINS—OTHER COTTON FIRES.

The ruins were still burning at noon to-day, and the firemen are throwing several heavy streams of water upon them. The pavements for several blocks on each side of the burned warehouse are covered with water and ice.

Within a stone's throw of the fire of last night are the ruins of two other cotton fires. One of them was Harris & Osbrey's large cotton warehouse on Bridge street, which was burned on the 16th of October. The other fire occurred on the 2d of December, when the large stores on Bridge, State, and Pearl streets were burned.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF INCENDIARISM.

James Courtney, a laborer recently employed by Johnston & Co., has been arrested by Officer Galloway on suspicion of having set fire this morning to the warehouse in Bridge and Pearl streets. Marshal Baker is now making an investigation in the case.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There is much anxiety among the insurance companies and their stockholders in regard to the fire of this morning. The losses are widely distributed. Some of the officers of the companies are in favor of advancing the rate of insurance on cotton, which is now five per cent. per annum, or one per cent. for a month; but others argue that if cotton is to be insured at all the rate is high enough, and that the Board of Underwriters might properly decide that the insurances of this kind are too hazardous to be made.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 5th.*

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

### Trouble on the West Coast—The French Troops Driven to their Vessels—Threats Against Americans—"The Empire is Peace!"

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—A crisis in Mexican affairs on the Pacific coast is imminent—so near, in fact, that the United States Government may be aroused from what is here boldly termed a shameful lethargy, to act at any moment in behalf of the rights and lives of its own citizens.

The French troops in the Northern and Western States have been driven ignominiously to the coast, and are hemmed in a few port towns, whence they are liable to decamp on board their vessels of war for safety and in disgust. Mazatlan is besieged, its streets barricaded, the Liberals under Corona pressing close upon it in the rear. Fighting has occurred, in which the Liberals, aided by Americans recently enlisted, have been victorious.

The antipathy of the French and Imperial Mexicans to Americans is increasing. There are instances of Americans having been thrown causelessly into prison, and all are subjected to growing insults. Threats of the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans are boldly made by Mexican Imperial authorities in certain towns. It is time, it is actually necessary, that war vessels be despatched here by the United States Government at once, to prevent trouble and demand a decent respect for United States citizens and the American flag. It may even now be too late, but longer tarrying will be a crime.—*N. Y. World.*

### The Late Murders Accounted For—General Wright's Excellent Administration of Affairs—General Pedro Mendez Killed—The French Naval Commander Suspended for not Firing at the Bagdad Pillagers—News from the Interior.

*Correspondence of the New Orleans Crescent, Feb.* 26.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, February 11.—The robberies and murderous outrages which were so frequent in and around Brownsville previous to and at the time of my arrival, have perceptibly abated; the military have come to the aid of the civil authorities, and the town is being now patroled nightly.

The assassination of young Barmester, of Captain Cook, of General Wright's courier, and the wounding and maltreatment of others, it now appears, plainly enough (though none of the guilty parties have been arrested), was all done by parties implicated in the Bagdad murders and robberies, who endeavored thus to prevent or weaken testimony which was to be given before the military court at Brazos.

Since his accession to the command of this border district (I am speaking, of course, of the United States side of the river), General Wright has shown a laudable disposition to straighten up and regulate affairs; so much so, indeed, that he is complimentarily spoken of by the ultra Imperialists of the Mexican side, whose common pastime, for some time past, and especially since the Bagdad affair, has been to abuse the United States Government and its officers and troops on this frontier. The General had his headquarters for awhile at Brownsville; now he has transferred them to Brazos.

Nothing has as yet been made public of the military inquiry into the Bagdad affair.

On this, the Mexican side of the river, news comes in by driblets, showing the desperate determination and bravery of the Liberals, and their almost continual defeat by the superior and well-sustained forces of the Imperial Government.

The sum total of all the war news from the interior is, that the Imperialists are slowly, but steadily, driving back the Liberals wherever they meet them, and still more firmly establishing the Maximilian Empire.

General Pedro Mendez, an Imperialist leader, who lately cleared the country back of Tampico, and restored free travel and communication to the population of a large district of country, has since been killed in an engagement with the Liberals further in the interior, the news of which reached here yesterday.

I may mention as an interesting item, stated here to be authentic, that Marshal Bazaine, the French commander, has suspended the captain of the man-of-war *Stesiphon* or *Tysiphone*, or some such name, for not opening fire upon the troops or persons in United States uniform who crossed the Rio Grande to the pillage of Bagdad; his orders having been to fire instantly upon any United States troops that might undertake the passage of the river.

The Austrian and other troops stationed in this city are remarkably well-behaved, and give the citizens no cause of complaint.

*From the New Orleans Delta, February* 27.

The latest news received from the interior of Mexico announces the passing through Monterey of Imperial forces of about three thousand men, on their way to Matamoras. Among them were about five hundred men of the Foreign Legion. The arrival of these troops has rendered the population of Monterey somewhat calmer, and those who left Monterey when the French troops left, are going back daily.

The above-mentioned troops on their way to Matamoras, where they will soon arrive, are under the command of General Lopez, of Mejia's Division.

From the report of Colonel Tinajero, the loss sustained by the Imperialists, in the attack against Monterey by General Escobedo, amounts to three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded; one officer and seventeen men killed; two officers and ninety men taken prisoners. These numbers are a proof of the vivacity of the attack; the energetic resistance made by the Imperialists—saved only by the arrival of the French troops.

The death of General Mendez, and of several members of his staff, is confirmed.

We learn that the garrison of Bagdad is now 250 Austrians, 50 Mexicans, and the steamer *Adonis* along the shore.

The steamer *Tysiphone* left for Vera Cruz, where, it is reported, transports are now on the point of starting for Bagdad with 1000 troops.

—One county in Iowa has a population of thirty souls and a debt of $50,000.

—Herr Wagner's wife has died suddenly in Dresden.

—The Queen's speech was forwarded to Paris in eleven minutes, by five wires.

—A firm in New Orleans has orders for 1000 ploughs from a single county in Texas.

—The veteran Taglioni has composed a new quadrille in Paris.

—Never jump at conclusions, or you may take a leap in the dark.

—An exchange says the ladies in a ball-room often look as if they needed a military order—"Dress!"

—An opera in Florence is entitled *The Suez Canal.* "Palmerston" and "Lesseps" are the two principal characters.

—The inquiry into the causes of the loss of the *London* has shown that she was in every respect a seaworthy vessel.

—The National Portrait Exhibition in London is to be opened the third week in April, and to close in August.

—An engineer of Toulon has invented a plan for keeping the waters in the harbors of the Mediterranean, which is in a perpetual state of stagnation in consequence of the absence of tides, constantly renewed by an ingenious mechanical apparatus. The naval prefect of Toulon, who distinguished himself so much while the cholera was prevalent in that town, is about to test this invention. If the trials prove successful the discovery will be most valuable from a sanitary point of view, as the unhealthfulness of many of the ports is chiefly caused by the stagnant water.

## DISASTER AND SUFFERING IN DACOTAH.

### Terrible Storm on the Coteau—Exposures and Sufferings of a Detachment of Troops—Loss of a Captain and Three Men.

*Fort Abercrombie (Dacotah) Cor. (Feb. 28) of the St. Paul Pioneer.*

Company A, 2d Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, Captain A. R. Field, Jr., commanding, was ordered a short time since to march from Fort Wadsworth, Dacotah Territory (about eighty miles southwest of this post), to Sauk Centre, Minnesota. The company was divided into two detachments. One, of some thirty-four men, under Lieutenant William L. Briley, left Fort Wadsworth on Monday, the 20th inst., and the other detachment, comprising the balance of the company, under command of Captain Field, left on Tuesday morning. The detachment under Lieutenant Briley arrived at Twin Lake Station on Monday afternoon (forty miles distant from this post), in good shape. The next morning they left that station, and came on until past the "eighteen mile point," where they were overtaken by a severe storm and had to return to the timber and camp, where they were weather-bound for two days. But it is not of them that we have to relate, as on Thursday evening they arrived at this post safe, not having frozen at all, as they had the advantage of timber at their camp during the storm. It is of Captain Field and his party concerning whose fate we are in doubt to-night.

The Captain with the balance of his command left Fort Wadsworth on Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, and had very pleasant weather during the first part of the day—they passed over the Coteau and left it all in good condition, and when about four miles this side of the Fort of the Coteau, they met the paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who was on his way to Fort Wadsworth, with an escort under command of Lieutenant Gerald, of this command. They stopped and chatted for a while, and each party passed on their way. This meeting was at 11 A.M., and some twenty or twenty-two miles from Twin Lake Station, which point Captain Field expected to make that evening. When within about twelve or fourteen miles of the station, Captain Field, with three of his men, left the balance of the command under Lieutenant Stevens, and went on ahead, intending to have fires and everything prepared for his men when they arrived. It was blowing and snowing some when he left the command, but very soon after leaving it, there came on one of those terrible winter storms wherein it is unsafe for man or beast to be away from timber or shelter.

Lieutenant Stevens and his party faced it until the animals refused to go any further; they would not and could not be made to face it, and they were obliged to turn back and seek camping ground at the foot of the Coteau. All but thirteen reached it, and they camped down in the snow, burying themselves in the snow as a shelter from the bitter blasts. One poor fellow (a corporal) of the thirteen died about 12 o'clock at night, while the rest crept closer in to their cold bed, except one noble fellow, who all the night long stood his lonely watch, endeavoring to keep his companions from perishing; he would uncover them that they might not smother and to see how they fared, and would cover them that they might not freeze, and when he found one that was stupid or cold, he made free use of his black-snake whip to bring back the freezing man to life. And once, too, on the march, he observed a mule teamster who was freezing, but still determined to ride his mule; him he pulled from his mule and gave a severe whipping with his "black-snake," until nature, under the lash, again bid defiance to the storm.

The next day this portion of the command returned to Fort Wadsworth, but numbers of them were badly frozen. But Captain Field and his three men, where are they? The last seen of them was when they left to go into Twin Lake Station in advance of the detachment. Captain Field had with him five horses (one led) and two dogs when he left his command. Three horses are found; two are missing, as well as the dogs. It is barely possible that if he outlived the terrible storm of Tuesday and Tuesday night that he may be still alive, as the two horses and two dogs would furnish them with the necessary food to sustain life for some time; but it is almost hoping against hope to think that he may yet be found alive.

The storm of Tuesday was awful. Pen cannot describe it. I have lived in Minnesota over nine years, and never, *never* have seen such weather as I have during the past winter.

Since writing the above I have learned that the name of the corporal who was frozen on the night of the 13th was Harkness—I think Lysander G.

—A Mexican who plays the flute and piano at the same time is the present novelty in Paris.

—American flour is going largely to Havana. A contract was made not long ago for thirty thousand barrels, in weekly deliveries of three thousand barrels, at eleven and a half dollars per barrel.

—Mrs. Agatha States, an American prima donna, who appeared with success a year since at the Pergola, in Florence, is in Paris. She is just on the eve of confinement, and will not therefore be able to sing for some weeks.

—Harry Palmer and Manager Jarrett have completed their arrangements for sending to New York a grand ballet company, consisting of thirty-five dancers, including four principal dancers, a male dancer, and a *grands danseuse.*

—The London *Grocer* says there is a rumor of a plan for collecting the tea duties at the ships' side in England, and the saving thus effected will be applied to a further reduction in the duty on tea.

—A despatch from Havre-de-Grace, Md., reports considerable rise in the waters of the Susquehanna. Drift ice and large quantities of sawed logs have been constantly passing for forty hours.

—The Sultan has conferred on Faure, the baritone of the French Opera, the Order of the Six Hundred Half-Moons—the first time, says the *Orchestra*, such a star has met with a lunar acknowledgment.

—There was lately a squabble at the Grand Opera, Paris. Madame Gueymard was cast for "Elvira" in *Don Giovanni*, but, thinking it an inferior part, refused to sing it, until she learned that Dorus Gras was the "Elvira" of the original cast in Paris.

—Rossini has paid a visit to Patti at her residence in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, a compliment he rarely bestows upon anybody. Patti has recently sang before the political and literary celebrities of France at one of the Princess Mathilde's private receptions.

—A Connecticut Yankee is in Washington with a patent labor-saving Constitutional amendment machine, for the use of members of Congress, warranted to turn out thirteen hundred amendments per hour. He'll make a fortune.

—The fashionable and artistic people of Paris are discussing the extravagances of a certain Madame de Paiva. In her elegant house is a grand staircase, each step composed of a solid block of malachite, and valued in itself at $100,000.

—Rev. W. F. Robins, a Methodist minister at Culpeper Court house, Va., writes that all the churches in that place were nearly ruined during the war, and that the Methodist congregation is compelled to worship in the open air. Aid is requested for building a new church.

—Works are erecting at Golden City, Colorado, for the manufacture of railroad bars. Extensive mines of iron ore have been discovered there, which will be worked by Eastern capitalists, and promise to yield great wealth to the new State.

# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 6.

**River and Harbor Improvements.**

The report of Chief Engineer Delafield, of the War Department, gives the following estimates of expenditures for the improvements and repair of harbors and rivers for the fiscal year 1867:—Extending breakwater at Portland, Me., $105,111·05; improvement of the navigation of Hudson river, $50,000; Provincetown Harbor, Mass., $43,063; St. Clair Flats, $30,000; Delaware Breakwater, $107,910; St. Mary's river, $50,000; Erie, Penn., $20,000; Cleveland, $25,000; St. Josephs, $6000; Chicago, $20,000; Kenosha, $20,000; Racine, $12,000; Milwaukee, $10,000; Sheboygan, $3000; Manitonoe, $8000; Oswego, N. Y., $10,000; Lodna Bay, Cayuga county, $10,000; Sodue Bay, Wayne county, $15,000; Genesee river, $20,000; Buffalo, $55,000; completing Seawall at New York, $20,000.

**The Iron-clads.**

The Naval Committee have received a communication from Admiral Porter, insisting that our iron-clad vessels should be taken out of water while not in use, for the purpose of preservation. This necessity was urged by an official board as early as 1862, and is of interest in settling the vexed question as to the relative merits of salt or fresh water in which to lay up iron-clad vessels.

**Personal.**

It is stated that Auditor Wilson is about to resign his position in the Treasury, to accept a position elsewhere.

**The Semmes Case.**

The statement is in general circulation here, that the President has ordered the discharge of the pirate Semmes. Counter to this, the Navy Department, by whose authority he was arrested and is held, have no information on the subject beyond the general rumor, and discredit its truth. It is certain that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President, and that he has not declined to interpose his Executive authority.

**General Asboth.**

General Asboth, who came to this country as the Adjutant of Kossuth, and who has fought so bravely for the Union cause throughout the late war, has been appointed Minister to the Argentine Republic, instead of to Venezuela, as first reported.

**Claims.**

During the month of February last 1731 claims, involving the large amount of $14,206,827 were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. The claims were divided into Navy Agents' and Paymasters' accounts, and pension, marine, naval storekeepers', prize, and general claims.

**The Number of Requisitions**

upon the Treasurer during the month for cash settlement of claims, amounted to $2,247,703.

**The Disbursements**

of the Treasury for the month of February last, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, were as follows:—War, $15,401,396; Navy, $3,032,006; Interior, $2,938,085; total, $21,371,487.

**Extra Duty Pay.**

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning extra duty pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, in which he says that a misapprehension exists relative to the legality of paying the per-diem authorized by the army regulations of 1861. The Auditor therefore decides that extra duty pay cannot be allowed, except to enlisted men employed as clerks in the military offices in Washington, at the several geographical divisions, department headquarters, and at the West Point Military Academy, to whom such payment is not prohibited. With the exceptions mentioned, no soldier will hereafter receive extra duty pay, and payments made by disbursing officers in violation of this decision will not be allowed to their credit on the settlement of their accounts at the Treasury.

**The Equal Suffrage Association.**

The Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, has expressed his willingness to accept the Presidency of the Equal Suffrage Association of this city, in place of Postmaster Bowen, resigned, and will be unanimously elected.

**The Missouri State Debt.**

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Governor Fletcher has signed the bill recently passed by the Missouri Legislature, providing for the consolidation and payment of the bonded debt of the State. By the provisions of this bill all the overdue interest is to be funded and incorporated with the principal in new bonds, and the payment of interest is to be resumed on the 1st of January, 1868. The bonded debt of Missouri, including the unpaid interest, amounts to $30,000,000. It is estimated by the members of the committee by whom the bill was reported, that under its operation the entire State debt will be liquidated in twenty years.

**From the Rio Grande.**

BROWNSVILLE, February 28.—Major-General Getty has assumed command of the Rio Grande District, vice Colonel Brown. Military matters are quiet. Cortinas is lurking about twelve miles above Matamoras, on the Mexican side. The reported death of the Liberal chief Mendez, from wounds received in taking the Rancho de Tanquita, is confirmed. An Imperial decree has been published which seems to do away with that which made the Rio Grande a free port of entry, the duties paid only when they went into the interior. Reports of murders and robberies in the region of the Rio Grande still continue.

**Steamer "Diamond" Burned.**

CAIRO, March 5.—The steamer *Diamond*, laden with 820 bales of cotton, was burned at Guy's Landing, on the Tombigbee river, last Thursday. The cotton was insured. The boat was valued at $20,000. No insurance.

—Rev. H. C. Denney, a Roman Catholic clergyman from London, England, is at present in Washington, for the purpose of collecting funds to aid in erecting a Memorial Cathedral in London, as a monument to the memory of the illustrious Cardinal Wiseman.

## AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

### Firemen's Demonstration in New Orleans—One of the Bands Play Rebel Airs—Burning of a Steamer on the Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The firemen's demonstration yesterday was one of the finest ever made in this city. The engines were beautifully decorated, and the day passed off pleasantly, with the exception of the temporary detention by the military of the band of Engine No. 13, for playing the "Bonny Blue Flag" and other Rebel airs.

The steamer *Mary Hein*, from Shreveport for New Orleans, was burned on the 28th ultimo, in the Red river, with 600 bales of cotton. One Federal soldier was lost.

The schooner *Swallow*, from Havana for this port, put into Cedar Keys, leaking badly. The vessel has been condemned.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Cotton Market is quiet but unchanged. Flour dull for common, but firm for good; sales of 8000 barrels at unchanged prices; Southern unaltered, with sales of 450 barrels; Canada dull. Wheat firm for good, but heavy for common; sales of 7000 bushels of choice No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1·77. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork unsettled at $27 75. Lard heavy at 16@18¼c. Whisky dull and nominal.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Cotton has declined to 38 cents for middlings. Flour heavy at $7 50 for single extra, and $9@10 25 for double extra. Wheat heavy at $1 70@1 80 for common to fair; $2 20 for prime; and $2·40 for choice. Corn lower, with sales at 56@57c. for mixed; 58@62c. for white. Oats, 42@46c. Pork dull, 27¼@28c. Bacon dull at 19c. for shoulders; 18c. for clear sides; and 19c. for plain hams. Lard quiet at 17¼@20c. Whisky advanced to $2·25.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton is very unsettled, and quotations are nominal. Sales to-day, 6000 bales; receipts, 1672 bales. Sugar, 14@15c. Molasses, 9@22½c. Gold, 132. Sterling, 42½. Freights to New York, ⅜; Liverpool, ⅛.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—In the following cases opinions were delivered this morning by Justice Thompson:—

Brolaskey's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree affirmed.

Stafford & Nuttall vs. Henry S. Henry. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Womrath et al. vs. John McCormick. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree reversed, and decree entered in favor of complainants.

DISTRICT COURT, IN BANC—President Judge Sharswood, and Judges Stroud and Hare.—The new trial motion list was before the Court this morning.

THE WEAVER-GIVEN CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—This morning the contested election case for the office of City Commissioner was resumed. The following testimony was given:—

John B. Hunter testified that he voted for John Given, in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward.

William J. Read testified that he voted in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward for John Given.

Thomas McKeever testified that he voted in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward for John Given.

Charles Rose testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward.

Charles Kill testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division.

Mathew McCaw testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket, and supposed, therefore, he voted for City Commissioner.

Samuel Kirkpatrick testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for Mr. Given; did not open the ticket.

Norton J. Lindsay testified that he voted for John Given in the Eighth Division.

James Maxwell testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted for John Given.

Moses Ancona testified that he resided at No. 806 South street; did not vote (Moses Ancona is marked as voting).

Joseph S. Krauss testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

David Boggs testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

Joseph Burr testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

John Bockius testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, for John Given.

John H. Hutchinson testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket; didn't recollect whether he examined the ticket.

William Lees testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted the full Union ticket; think John Given's name was on it; compared the ticket with the circular left at his house, and found it correct.

D. M. Mathieu testified that he voted in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward; voted a full Republican ticket, with John Given's name on it.

Bernard McNichols testified that he resided No. 614 S. Eighth street; could not say whether William Schofield resided there at the time of the election, as he was a returned soldier, and was there on and off; he was assessed at that house; he was there the day of the election; he had resided there for one year; don't know Schofield's whereabouts now.

Thomas McCloskey testified that Bernard Murray did not live with him at Eighth and Snippen streets; there are Murrays living on the other side of Shippen street.

James Harvey testified that he voted the full Republican ticket in the Eighth Division, Fourth Ward, but he did not examine the ticket.

William Butcher testified to the same.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of John G. Fowler and Edward Hastings, who were tried yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud one Gingkinger of a thousand dollars, which he had deposited in the hands of Fowler as a stake upon the issue of a prize-fight, which was arranged to come off between Hastings and a man named Butler, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty. Defendants' counsel, Mr. Brooke, made a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

William Ashe pleaded guilty to a charge of receiving a hundred dollars, the property of an old gentleman named Rogers, from Bucks county, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Amos Johnson, a negro man, was tried upon a charge of keeping a disorderly drinking and tippling house in Lombard street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Jury out.

John Hamilton was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

William Madden was convicted of assault and battery on John Crossin.

John Engle was charged with keeping a disorderly tippling house in Fourth street, above Noble. Engle keeps a lager beer establishment, and the evidence tended to show that it was the resort of noisy men and women, and that the place is an annoyance and a nuisance to the immediate neighbors. On trial.

—The Boston *Herald* gives the farmers of New England the excellent advice that they should invest their surplus means in their own line of business, and says that "the farmer would do better to let stocks alone and spend his money for stock."

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled and drooping.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 31¼@32¼, a decline of ½; Reading at 48¾, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 30, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 62¼@62¾, a decline of ¼; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29½, no change. 116¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 53½ for Norristown; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common, 40 for preferred do.; 24 for Catawissa common; and 44¼ for Northern Central.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions continue limited. 5-20s sold at 103; and 7-30s at 99¾; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 90½ for 10-40s. State and City loans are without change.

City Passenger Railway shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 34¼. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 69 for West Philadelphia; 25 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 22 for Union.

Bank shares continue in demand, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 64 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 52 for Commonwealth; and 55 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 52¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull and lower. Ocean sold at 10@10½, and Maple Shade at 3½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Great pains are taken by parties at Washington to ventilate the opinions of the Controller of the Currency upon the loan bill and the financial policy of the Government. The opinion of this or that subordinate of Mr. McCulloch may be of importance to the party holding it, but it has no effect here. It is well understood to be part of the lobby game to defeat a return to specie payments, and as a gross discourtesy to the Secretary, whose opinion is exactly the reverse of that of his subordinate.

"Sterling exchange is higher in the absence of produce bills. Leading houses quote 60 days bills, 108⅜; Francs, 5·18¾@5·17½.

"Money on call is 7 per cent, among brokers, and at 6 little is done except upon special collaterals. Commercial paper passes at 7@7½ for best, 8@9 for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. The Bank Statement shows a further contraction in loans, deposits and legal tenders, and an increase in the gold item. The recent sales of gold by the Government have now been fully placed in the bank statement, and in the absence of further sales a better showing will be made next week. The Treasury has no occasion to part with any more gold at present; nor could much be sold without putting the premium down materially, and creating a sharp pinch in money. For the present gold is heavy enough without any Government interference. There is an increased demand for discounts, to which the banks are not disposed to respond."

—A telegram from San Francisco, dated March 3, quotes stocks as follows:—Gould & Curry, per foot, $960; Savage, per foot, $950; Cholar-Potosi, per foot, $360; Ophir, per foot, $440; Hale & Norcross, per foot, $1200; Crown Point, per foot, $1100; Yellow Jacket, per foot, $430; Belcher, per foot, $240; Alpha, per foot, $275; Imperial, per share, $125; California Steam Navigation Co., 57 per cent.; California State Telegraph Co., 25 per cent.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"The money market to-day was moderately active, and bankers report it more stringent. Mercantile balances are still low, and the demand for accommodations seems to be increasing. Rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent. at the banks, and at 12@24 per cent. on the street. Eastern exchange is in active demand, with rather a moderate supply, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 | U S 5-20s '62 | 103 | 100 sh | Maple Sh | s30 3¼ |
| $500 | U S 7·30s. June | 99½ | 100 sh | do | 3¼ |
| $1000 | City 6s, new | 87½ | 200 sh | do | lots 3¼ |
| $100 | do | mun 91 | 100 sh | do | s60 3⅛ |
| 100 sh | Catawissa pf | s5wn 31¼ | 200 sh | do | s60 3⅛ |
| 100 sh | do | 31¼ | 200 sh | Read. | lots s30 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | s30 31¼ | 100 sh | do | 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | 31¼ | 100 sh | do | b5 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | b5 31¼ | 100 sh | do | s10 48⅜ |
| 200 sh | do | lots 31¼ | 100 sh | do | b30 48⅜ |
| 600 sh | do | lots 32 | 200 sh | do | s5. lots 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | b30 32¼ | 100 sh | do | s5. 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | c 32 | 200 sh | do | b5 lots 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | b30 32½ | 100 sh | do | s30 48⅜ |
| 100 sh | do | 32½ | 5 sh | Lehigh Valley | 62 |
| 200 sh | do | lots s30 32½ | 2 sh | do | 62 |
| 700 sh | Ocean | lots 10 | 100 sh | Ph & E | b5wn 29 |
| 200 sh | do | lots b30 10½ | 100 sh | do | b10 29 |
| 35 sh | Sch Nv pf | 29 | 100 sh | do | b5 29 |
| 75 sh | Penn R | lots 56 | 100 sh | do | b5wn 29 |
| 100 sh | Lit Sch | b20 30 | 100 sh | do | b30 34 |

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 132½ | 133 |
| American Silver, 1s and 2s | 127 | 128 |
| American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes | 123 | 124 |
| Pennsylvania Currency | ¼ | ¼ |
| New York Exchange | par. | par. |

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 132½ | 12 M. | 133 |
| 11 A. M. | 133 | 1 P. M. | 133 |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 6.—The Flour Market continues extremely inactive, but supplies of all descriptions come in slowly, and holders are unwilling to accept lower figures. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels at $6@6·75 for superfine; $7@7·75 for extras; $8@9 for Northwestern extra family; $8·25@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $11@18 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $4 75 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

Supplies of Wheat are small, and prime quality is in fair demand, but interior is dull and neglected; small sales of red at $2 20@2·25 for fair and choice quality; white ranges from $2 25@2 75. The receipts of Rye continue small, but there is not much demand; the last sales were at 85c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is lower, and buyers only offer 70@71c. ₱ bushel for yellow, in store; 7000 bushels afloat sold at 73c. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 1500 bushels at 48@50c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

There is some demand for Cloverseed, but there is very little coming forward; small sales at $6 50@7 00 ₱ bushel for common and prime. Timothy is dull, and cannot be quoted over $4·12½@4·25. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·65@2 70, a decline.

Whisky is very quiet, with small sales at $2·28@2 30 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

—The latest Imperial order to Parisian managers is, that hereafter the *coryphees* shall wear white *tulle* pantaloons over rose-colored drawers. It is not stated whether the pants are to be tight, like the old "fleshings," or loose, *a la Turk.*

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The President and the Union Party.

*From the Tribune.*

—The New York *Times*, discussing the late speech of Senator Sherman, says:—

"The most striking points of Mr. Sherman's able speech, and which we desire to impress upon our radical friends, were as to *what we are to gain* by an open rupture with the President in the great cause all have at heart. If it be the protection of the negro in all his legal rights, the securing him his wages and freedom to labor when he will, his personal safety, his education and moral instruction, and his power to own land and accumulate property, it is obvious that we risk all these priceless fruits of victory by driving the President over to the Democracy of the North and the South.

"Will the right-minded and humane men throughout the nation, who seek first of all for justice to the freedman, and to start this recently enslaved race on a new career of progress and freedom, risk all the results gained by the war for a distant end, which may not be practicable for many years—that is, for universal suffrage?"

REMARKS BY THE TRIBUNE.

At our last Union State Convention the editor of the *Times* was placed at the head of the Platform Committee, and reported such resolves as he saw fit. The candidates also were mainly the choice of himself and those who, with him, were accounted Johnson men *par excellence*. Though the Convention was radical in sentiment, the conservatives had their way in it, because it was deemed best to attach President Johnson more firmly to the Union party, and not "drive him over to the Democracy."

So the canvass opened, and a mass meeting in support of the Union ticket was to be held in this city. It was deemed expedient and proper that the President should, no matter how cautiously, avow his sympathy with the party which elected him. Strenuous efforts were made to that end. If we are not misinformed, the Editor of the *Times* made a journey to Washington on purpose to obtain such an avowal—but in vain. No syllable was lisped by the President, during the canvass, that evinced any desire or preference on his part that the Union ticket should succeed. But Mr. Montgomery Blair traversed our State, praising the President, and urging his hearers to support the Democratic ticket; and we are well assured that he privately told the Democratic leaders that, if they would carry the State, the Custom-House and other 'spoils of victory" should be their exceeding great reward.

They didn't win, and haven't yet clutched "the spoils!" But they had a Democratic festival in Tammany Hall on the 8th of January, and had a letter from the President, such as we couldn't have for our mass meeting.

For some time past the entire Copperhead and Rebel press of the country has been enraptured with the President. The Rebels evidently expect to regain through him all they lost by rebellion, civil war, and discomfiture. The "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" which they displayed for some months is now entirely discarded. They talk as in the bad old days when they supposed King Cotton autocrat of the universe. General Neal Dow lately had a conversation with two South Carolina aristocrats, who declared that the South would insist on being paid two billions of dollars for her slaves, and for the devastation she had suffered during the war, and her crippled soldiers and soldiers' widows out on the pension list the same as ours. We hear from the West Indies, and from various other quarters, that the ex-Rebels consider themselves masters of the situation, through the President, and are acting and talking accordingly.

The assumption in the Veto Message that Congress has no right to act on such questions as are involved in the Freedmen's Bureau bill, until the States lately in revolt shall be represented, goes to the root of the matter. We know of no pretension ever set up on the part of the Rebels that goes beyond this. If it is well grounded, the representatives of those States may fairly and legally vote to repudiate the national debt, contracted while they were fighting to destroy the Union.

From every quarter, the Copperheads and impenitent Rebels hail the Veto Message and the 22d of February speech as their thunder. We are not aware of a dissenting voice among them. Democratic fossils who have lain for years buried under the weight of popular indignation at their undisguised sympathy with the Rebels and proclaimed hostility to "coercion," are thawing out like adders in May sunshine, and evincing an almost juvenile vivacity. Some who barely escaped mob violence because of their disloyal tendencies, are hurrying to Washington in vulture-like flocks, and profess to be there admitted to the inner councils of the White House. In short, they seem to have it all their own way.

Congress is daily bullied and threatened with being "cleaned out" by journals which, throughout our late civil war, never pretended to conceal their entire sympathy with the Rebel cause. Even in the Senate, a *Johnson* Congress, to be composed of seceders from the present Houses combined with the Rebel Generals and Colonels elect from the revolted States, is plainly foreshadowed. In journals at least once suppressed for disloyalty, the President is openly urged to disperse the present Congress with the bayonet, and install one of the Johnson order instead. And these treasonable inculcations incite no rebuke from the White House.

These are a few of the facts which seem to us badly to need explanation. If the President has cast in his lot with the Copperheads, he ought to say so frankly. He cannot at once win their confidence and retain that of the party which elected him. He must take his stand with one or the other, helping to fight its battles and sharing its prosperous or adverse fortunes. If his heart is with the Union party, he must stop ploughing with all manner of strange heifers, and act as he feels. If it is with the adversary—as now seems probable—he should, in common fairness, announce the fact, and let the public act as its judgment shall dictate. There is no middle ground; and there should be an end of disguise and equivocation. We shall very gladly hear that the President purposes to act henceforth with the Union party; but, if he has concluded to act with its adversaries, he owes it at least a prompt and frank avowal of the truth.

### The Differences Between Congress and the President—Who is Responsible?

*From the Times.*

The desirableness of a governmental deadlock is not affirmed in any quarter. They who most applaud the attitude of the radicals, and most strenuously aid them by attacks upon the President, are constrained to acknowledge the difficulties which such an attitude entails, and the expediency of averting them if possible. The only exaltation we have discovered emanates from Democratic journals, which seem, with singular ill judgment, to conclude that by fomenting mischief they may in some unexplained way promote the interests of their own party.

With the course of the Democrats, in Congress or in the press, we have, in a party sense, no right to find fault. Their tactics are a part of their own business, and except when they become aggressive, do not necessarily come within the range of their opponents' criticism. We may, nevertheless, be permitted to express the opinion that, merely in a party sense, it is not wise to play the game of factionists for the purpose of widening a real or supposed breach on the other side; and still less is it wise to promote national political embarrassment for the sake of aggravating differences among the Union party. We have seen instances since the commencement of the session in which opportunities for real usefulness have been sacrificed simply to show the extent of the division in the Union ranks.

We have seen substantial succor rendered to the radicals by Democrats whose votes would have secured the triumph of moderate views. And we see Democratic newspapers, especially in this city, working apparently on the supposition that they best perform their duty by doing what they can to prevent the reconciliation of the legislative and the executive branches of the Government. The foundation of their theory they have not consented to explain. But the theory itself manifestly is, that the interests of the Democracy are being promoted by whatever serves to render the harmonious and useful action of the Government impossible. So at least it has been up to the present time. And when a change occurs we shall gladly chronicle both the fact and the result.

Leaving the Democracy for the present out of the account, in what manner may existing difficulties be most properly and readily overcome? Sooner or later some concession must be made, on one side or the other; when shall the commencement be, how, and by whom? These are the questions of the moment, and each succeeding report from Washington shows more plainly the necessity of answering them practically and at once.

The position of the President does not admit of misapprehension. He has done nothing which calls for re action, correction, or defense. All that can truly be said in regard to him is that he has exerted the authority vested in him by the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the Constitution; that is, in conformity with the dictates of his independent judgment. That he has none of the aspirations of a usurper is proved by his refusal to accept the enormous power which Congress conferred upon him. And certainly his resolute adherence to the requirements of the Constitution, his refusal to be a party to its violation in any particular, his temperate appeals to its provisions as the law by which States and Congress must be judged, may be regarded as evidence enough of the solidity of the ground upon which he stands.

Nothing short of revolution can drive him from his position, and a revolution, were that possible, would be rather more likely to be in his favor than against him. For he claims nothing that is not by universal consent acceded to him; asks nothing that he is not entitled to ask; suggests nothing that he may not with propriety suggest; and does nothing which he has not sworn to do to the best of his judgment and ability. It is therefore evident that President Johnson not only cannot, but ought not to recede a single step. All the concession which it is in his power to make he has already made. And inasmuch as existing difficulties are not attributable to him, but are the product of indifference or hostility to his suggestion, the reasonable presumption is that their removal is in no degree dependent upon his will.

With Congress the case is different. The difficulties of which patriotic men complain originate *there*; the obstacles to harmonious action centre *there*; the responsibility arising out of these difficulties rests *there*. The worst of the matter is, however, that these difficulties are wanton, needless, gratuitous, and that the hindrance to their removal springs not from adherence to any operative point of evident utility, but from an effort to dominate in a manner at variance with the Constitution.

Most of the propositions looking to amendment of the Constitution have nothing practical to recommend them, since there is no likelihood that they would receive the sanction of the number of States requisite to make it a part of the organic law. The weeks of debate which these amendments have occasioned have, therefore, been wasted; nay, have been worse than wasted, because they have furnished facilities for cultivating the spirit of factiousness and of aggression as against the South and the President, to which the present dead-lock is largely attributable. The very origin of most of these amendments is alone sufficient to indicate a fertile source of evil and embarrassment. Emanating from a secret and an irrepressible Committee, they reveal more of a tendency to usurpation than is discoverable in any other quarter. The tone in which more than one of them has been pressed upon either House has not been calculated to lighten this impression, or to reconcile the country to the functions or the plans of the committee of fifteen.

So it is also in reference to the unrepresented South. Under the pretense of sustaining the Reconstruction Committee, Congress has neglected one of its most important duties. It has neglected the duty of judging of the qualifications of Senators and Representatives, claiming to have been lawfully elected, legislating for States which are thus deprived of a voice in Congress, and justifying the President in the appeals which he has felt himself bound to make. Even now, it is understood, when a single Southern State is about to be admitted, although not possessing any better title to representation than other Southern States, the act of admission is to be marred and morally weakened by a preamble reaffirming the whole ground of quarrel.

We submit, then, that for obvious reasons the obligation of taking the great decisive step in the direction of harmony and governmental peace devolves upon Congress. The opportunity for such a step belongs exclusively to Congress. And a continued neglect of the opportunity, and persistence in the course heretofore pursued, will entail upon Congress the odium and the punishment inseparable from prolonged opposition to the nation's will.

Let it not be said that we counsel the surrender by Congress of a single iota of its constitutional power or the sacrifice of even the least important of its privileges. We suggest only the avoidance of unnecessary grounds of irritation, the postponement of amendments to the Constitution which cannot possibly be carried, the abandonment of resolutions which wear the air and have the effect of defiance, and the settlement of the question of Southern representation on the basis prescribed by the Constitution, rather than in conformity with the dictates of embittered factiousness and personal pique.

The country holds Congress responsible for this dead-lock, and it is for Congress, by the adoption of a conciliatory temper, to hasten its removal, and so to facilitate the really useful legislation of which the country stands in urgent need.

### The Emperor's Grand Idea—The Necessity of Checking the United States—The Latin Race.

*From the Herald.*

We give elsewhere the letter of the Emperor of the French to Marshal Forey, in which he communicated his "grand idea" in relation to Mexico, an article from the London *Times* showing how the Emperor's letter was regarded in Europe at the time of its publication, and the part of the Emperor's recent speech to the Chambers in which he refers to the withdrawal of the French troops. It will be seen that the Emperor's letter to Marshal Forey is a letter of instruction, by which the commander, in order perhaps to fill him with the spirit of the expedition, was let into the secret of its ultimate object. "We have an interest," says the imperial writer, "in the United States being powerful and prosperous, but not that she should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico, thence command the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole disburser of the products of the New World." In other words, France fears the growth of the United States; she must stand in the way and stop it, and the Emperor believes that this must be done by the establishment of the Latin race on this side the Atlantic. This is his "grand idea." Six months after this letter was written, and when the Emperor believed his object secured, he announced it to the world by publishing the missive in the *Moniteur*. "We cannot but feel," said the London *Times*, "that we now learn the true reasons of the Imperial policy.

"Were the Mexican expedition not otherwise remarkable, it would have a claim to be remembered as the first serious attempt of Europe to resist the advances of the American democracy and establish a balance of power on the Western continent." Such is the object proposed to France by the grand idea, and in his words on the withdrawal of his troops the Emperor, let us remember, expects to arrange their return only when it can be effected without compromising the interests that led him to "that distant country." It is the grand idea all the time, and it is this notion—this vain fancy of the Emperor and nothing else that to-day darkens the sky between the United States and France.

Should there be war between France and the United States it will be against the will of the forty millions of the French people and the forty millions of the United States. There is not a fact in the position of nations more true beyond dispute than that, as respects the people of these countries, there is no cause of quarrel between them. Some nations regard others as their natural enemies. Historians recognize this relation, and the effect of it upon political events is obvious in many places. For centuries this was the relation that Englishmen and Frenchmen held towards each other, and the impression left by the war of independence caused Englishmen to be regarded in the same light throughout this country for many years. But the people of France and of the United States have never held this relation towards each other. There is no circumstance in our history that calls up bitter thoughts against the people of France. On the contrary, the relations of the two peoples have ever been those of friendly fellowship. France, in the words of her ruler, "forgets no noble page of her history," and we know that she still looks with especial pride to that period in which she was associated with us in the struggle for freedom. It would be an insult to this nation to doubt that the same feeling is still cherished by the whole people. All the relations of the two peoples since that memorable period have been such as to foster the goodwill that originated in the alliance against England; and now both see that their best interests would lead them in the same direction as their ancient friendship—to the cultivation of a more intimate intercourse and to the preservation, if possible, of perpetual peace. Hence there is not only no reason why there should be war between these peoples, but every reason why there should be peace; and peace is the desire of both nations. Forty millions of people in France and forty millions in the United States are disposed to be at peace with each other by all possible means, to avoid every measure that can irritate, and to consider as sacred the rights of each other. It is not possible to doubt that this is true; and the deduction from it is inevitable that if a war is made between them it will not be in accordance with the will or the wishes of either people.

If there is a war between these two countries it will be forced by the Emperor Napoleon. It will be his personal war. It will be a war for the propagation of his ideas—an attempt to lift or lower the world to the level of his intellect by force of arms. Mexico will be the mere bone of contention; but the principle at issue will be whether the American people shall give up their declared and cherished policy—shall abandon certain undoubted rights that they have as a nation—not in deference to any declared wish or right of the French people, but merely in deference to one of the French Emperor's ideas. We must stand aside because Napoleon has been led to Mexico by a "grand idea," though that idea finally may be no better than the one that formerly led the same person to Boulogne with a tame eagle and a cocked hat.

The French people have no claims on Mexico the assertion of which would be inconsistent with our dignity. All Mexico, to be acquired by war with us, they would justly regard as game not worth the powder; for the wealth that lies in their trade with this country is worth more than ten such provinces. Mexico, therefore, does not and cannot divide the two peoples. If there is war it will not be on our part to save Mexico and protect ourselves, but on their part to carry out the Emperor's idea at the expense of our safety and dignity. Napoleon alone, and none other, will be responsible for that war. He will be the sole and only cause of it. Let the French people understand this—Napoleon's attempt to decide the rights and wrongs of national life for peoples better able to decide those points for themselves; his attempts to reconstruct the world on Napoleonic principles; to force a rearrangement of nations in accordance with ideas that happen to strike him and Marshal Forey as grand—these will be the causes, if any, that will embroil the two peoples. Conduct just like this on the part of the First Napoleon forced a union of all Europe against France. Will France uphold another of the same race in the same career?

Napoleon's little idea about the Latin race on this continent, however grand it may seem to Marshal Forey, is not worth a war between forty millions of people on one hand and about the same number on the other. Does the Emperor wish to go down in history as the man who started war between two such peoples for such a cause? We cannot believe it. He must be ambitious of a good fame, if of any. He must desire to be known to the future as the great ruler of a great people, and he can only acquire that fame by a noble consideration of the public good. Really great rulers are known by no other test. History execrates those intent only on the expansion of their power, and will forever laugh at that sovereign who had such a notion of his own "grand ideas" that he thought he could have told God Almighty how to improve the world if he had been present when it was made. Let the Emperor remember also that the weak point in his great relative's history was that he insisted upon his own idea, not only against all other men, but even against the elements. Napoleon to-day stands in a position from which, by considering only the good of the French people, he may pass into history as perhaps the greatest of France's many rulers. But his position is as high for evil as for good. If he goes forward considering his "grand ideas" as superior to all other human considerations, dragging the French people at his chariot wheels, he will be weighed down with execrations as only one more scourge and bane of the human race.

### The Tennessee Admittance Resolution.

*From the World.*

The radicals, it seems, have made up their minds to admit the Tennessee delegation some time during the present week. To make the bitter pill palatable, it is proposed to give the delegation their seats by a resolution, the preamble of which will affirm the radical view of the reconstruction question. By this means they expect to compel the conservatives to indorse their programme in voting to receive the Tennessee representatives.

Of course Democrats on the ground will do what seems to them wisest when the emergency arises; but it appears to us in New York that a vote to admit the delegation cannot be very far wrong. If the Republicans will only consent to allow all the Southern Representatives seats, they may indulge in all manner of harmless and useless generalizations in connection therewith. The whole point in the controversy will be the admission, and, that secured, their preambles are not worth the paper they are written upon. The "voice is the voice of Jacob," even though the "hand is the hand of Esau," and so the blessing will descend in the chosen direction in the end.

It is true that the present Tennessee delegation will generally vote with the Republicans. On one vital matter they must, however, differ with their party, and that is on the question of admitting loyal Representatives from the other Southern States. The Republicans are so strong in the present Congress that a few members more or less will not make much difference.

### What the Country Most Needs.

*From the World.*

What the country needs is a distinct drawing of the line between the supporters of the President and the supporters of the Radical disunionists. It is no day for men so support mere political gamblers, who have no interest in the great questions of the day, except to preserve their own power and distribute the spoils of office. It is the duty of every voter to demand of the candidate who asks his vote, "Will you sustain the principles of the President's veto message, or will you sustain the doctrines which in that message he condemns?" The President, of course, desires the defeat of every candidate who refuses to stand by him, and at this time neglect is equivalent to refusal.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The *Journal of Commerce* hits the nail squarely on the head. The political tricksters in Congress and out of it are still trying hard to keep up their game of duplicity. The Connecticut Republican Convention (before the veto) heartily indorsed Congress, and pretended to indorse the President. The Republicans of that State are of the most radical stripe, and are properly led in the coming canvass by their candidate, Mr. Hawley, who is one of the ablest and most pronounced radicals of the Wade, Stevens, and Sumner school. Since the veto these men have not dared declare their real minds. They still hope to pass for supporters of Mr. Johnson till after election, and the leaders in Congress help them at their game of duplicity by postponing the debate in the House on the last constitutional amendment till a week after the election.

Let every Connecticut man, whose vote is solicited by these double-faced political tricksters, ask them if they support the veto. That is the test. The President desires the defeat of every candidate like Hawley and his associates, who refuse to stand by him or hold a doubtful attitude. The position of the Democracy is unequivocal. Mr. English indorses the President's policy, always has indorsed it, and will have the vote of every honest supporter of Mr. Johnson in his fight with the radicals.

### Who Began It?

*From the World.*

Secretary Stanton's Dana organ, the Chicago *Republican*, thus confesses that the Radicals forced a fight with the President. It confesses by denying:—

The responsibility for this breach rests upon the President alone. No man can say that he has been provoked into it by any indiscretion or unkindness on the part of Congress. The majority in that body has acted with as much dignity as forbearance. The Union party has not withdrawn from the President, but he has broken off his connection with the party. He has left his home and his friends. He has fallen out of the ranks. He has deserted the flag. Where he has gone may be understood from the joy of every Copperhead—a joy as sincere and heartfelt as the exultation of Lucifer over a deed of atrocious sin.

The Democratic party has made no alliance with Mr. Johnson. It has supported his Union measures against the assaults of the Disunionists. It has tendered its support freely without a consideration. It has even gone so far as repeatedly to assure Mr. Johnson that it wished no recognition; that he was sure of its support in such measures anyhow; that it would prefer not to receive offices—which, indeed, he never tendered to it.

Thad. Stevens' threat of impeachment—the Republican caucus resolution—its passage, the first act of the present Congress, a prompt, deliberate insult to Mr. Johnson—the "white-washing" imputations of Sumner, the diatribes of Wade, the denunciations of the leading Republicans of the Senate and the House, the scurrility of Garrison and Phillips—when, in the face of all this open, brazen, domineering insolence, Dana says the President had nothing to resent, he merely shows how much other men's spittle he would swallow and call it sweet.


WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
809 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth §rp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 3§

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 5 19 6m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

RENEVUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
— NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 10 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 15 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET,
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 11 9m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

RENEVUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
WILL OPEN,
THURSDAY, MARCH 1,
A NEW LINE OF
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street.
2 26 12t

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases, Chins and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 716 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 510 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

# CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES — CITY PASTOR'S REPORT.—To Contributors in Aid of Soldiers' Families:—In formally relinquishing my labors and appeals on behalf of Soldiers' Families, I owe it to myself and to those who have so liberally aided me in the work, to make a few brief statements of facts, etc., in the form of a report.

"*How* City Pastor became engaged in such a work?" is a most natural inquiry.

"How?"—It met him on the street in rags. It looked at him pleadingly from pale, hungry faces. He walked with it through the narrow streets and alleys, and up the rickety stairs, and sat down with it in the lonely garret.

There he saw the soldier's widow, wife, orphan, hungry, cold, naked, and he wrote what he saw—not all he saw—and sent it to THE EVENING TELEGRAPH and the *Press*, and their readers sent aid through him to those needy cases. This was in 1864, since which time we have been quietly, my wife and self, doing all the good we could to the bodies and souls of the poor wives, widows, orphans of those brave men who fought and bled and died for us, for *our* country.

In the summer of 1865, when glorious victory had crowned all our armies on every field, and our brave boys were marching homeward, returning with bounding hearts to wives and children, to mothers and sisters, he wrote that the winter of '65 and '66 would be more severe on soldiers' families than any winter during the war (see EVENING TELEGRAPH, August 22, 1865, and the *Press* and *Presbyterian* of about the same date). He urged prompt measures to be taken to furnish *immediate* aid to meet this emergency. He could not close his eyes to two conditions of soldiers' families:—First, the wives and widows of soldiers thrown out of employment by the suspension of Government work at our arsenal. Second, the withdrawal of the relief money furnished by the city while the war lasted. And, he might add a Third, the soldier returned yet unemployed.

He saw all this last summer, and declared to our citizens what its effect would be on these families during the present winter.

The winter approached and the destitution increased. In the meantime the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and the Orphans' Home, had been projected, and our citizens had poured their thousands into their treasuries, but there was a want still unmet, still unprovided for to any great extent. That want was *immediate* aid for the *cold*, the *hungry*, the *naked* in their own homes. He suggested several plans to our citizens, by which this want could be met, but no society was organized for that purpose. The only one in existence for the relief of soldiers' families was the "Ladies' Special Aid," in connection with the Sanitary Commission. This Society has been in existence almost since the commencement of the war, and from personal knowledge he can speak well of its operations and the amount of good it has accomplished. Amid these surroundings the question pressed itself hourly on his mind, demanding immediate answer and action, "Shall he longer continue at this work, or entirely relinquish it?"

Few of the readers of the "City Pastor's" appeals were aware that he was pastor of a respectably large congregation, with a very large and useful field of labor around him. This caused him to hesitate undertaking another work, the magnitude of which, with its increasing demands, he could clearly foresee. The wants of hundreds lay before him. The appeals of hunger, etc., he can never resist. Two years' experience had digested a system to his mind, which, if only in operation, could accomplish all that was needed. So he yielded to the appeals of suffering humanity, and gave himself wholly to the work.

Our method of supplying the wants of these families, and appeals on their behalf, appeared in several of our daily papers about the close of last year, and the responses from our citizens, so long as these appeals continued, were encouraging, liberal, and praiseworthy. The applicants increased in a few weeks from thirty to one hundred and fifty per day. Everybody sent *everybody* to "City Pastor" for aid. House at first crowded. Rented a store—that and pavement crowded. Rented next a large hall—this crowded also.

Three of us, with two distributors, are doing the whole work. Hundreds of recommendations are received weekly from our clergy and laity. Hundreds of sad, heart-rending cases are heard; scores of appeals are laid before the public, money, coal, clothing, food are liberally sent us; our little machine, managed by three, with two attendants, works away, steams on during the day, and to one, or two, or three o'clock every night, preparing steam for to-morrow. Everything works well. A letter is read from some respectable, responsible citizen, declaring that the bearer is known personally to the writer; that she is a soldier's widow, or wife, or mother, etc.; is worthy and needy, etc. etc. Immediately her name and residence are registered and her wants supplied. An order is issued on a store, or she is supplied with provisions from our own depository across the way, or with coal and clothing, or all of these as the case requires.

We never hold ourselves responsible for the character of the person or family aided. The responsibility rests with the individual recommending.

Thus the work goes on. Thus the families of our brave men are kept from starvation; and thus, not without an occasional admonition, runs down the physical, mental, and ministerial machine. At last, like one awaking from a dream, we find we have been "serving tables," exhausting to all but disaster our mental and ministerial life and strength in a work not very closely connected with the ministry; our whole time was spent in feeding and clothing the body. To save mind and body and ministerial usefulness from total wreck only one course was left, viz.:—To relinquish at once the work. There was no alternative, none. We had made the effort not without tear; the work progressed far beyond our most sanguine expectations, but the machine had too much to do.

Here are the statistics of two months' work:—Families aided, 3000, or 15,000 individuals. Receipts, 8000 pieces of clothing, 151 tons of coal, $4509·64, and about $500 worth of food and groceries.

Estimating the clothing at an average of $5 apiece, and the coal at $10 a ton, the sum total in cash of receipts, for two months, is $16,309·64. Comparing his books, and including unpaid bills, the treasury is found to be overdrawn about $400. It must be remembered that these statistics only commence about the close of the year 1865, and embrace only two months. The work done before that time being, to a great degree, private, is not included in the above. At that time "City Pastor" came fully before the public, and the above statistics therefore only embrace that period. His accounts of work done, moneys, etc., received and expended before December, 1865, are in the same book, and will be reviewed and reported on by the Supervisory Committee.

The expenses, including rent of store and hall, and shelving for clothing, etc., will not amount to more than $200. While for labor expended there is only one charge of $30.

To the editors of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, *Bulletin*, *Press*, *Inquirer*, *Presbyterian*, and *North American*, our thanks are due for the free use of their columns for our appeals and for large and liberal reductions in our advertisements.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deserve the thanks of all benevolent enterprises, for the free transportation of all coal for charitable purposes. Several hundred dollars have thus been returned to "City Pastor's" treasury by this company.

Some have found fault with our work, and others have tried to do us personal injury; yet we feel assured that had these individuals been in our place they would have spoken and written differently of our work. They *may* have injured the "City Pastor," they *certainly did* keep some food and clothing from some hungry and naked soldier's family. We appeal to the public for no more aid for soldiers' families, yet we feel assured a generous and appreciative people will not long suffer the treasury to remain overdrawn.

For your confidence in entire strangers we most sincerely thank you. For your encouraging words and kind letters of appreciation, as well as for your liberal donations, we unfeignedly thank you. We only relinquish this work because, with other more important and more pressing duties which demand our attention, we are not able to attend to it or do justice to it to anything like the extent of its demands. We will, in the future, go about our Master's business, preaching the gospel to our people in the pulpit, and to the poor from house to house, and will quietly and privately relieve cases that may come under our notice with any funds that may hereafter be sent us. This was the character of our work from its commencement till last December. Experience has taught us that it is the only way a pastor can fulfil his obligations to God and souls. "Give thyself entirely to it."

Respectfully and sincerely yours, etc.,

WM. MCELWEE, "City Pastor,"

No. 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

February 27, 1866.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The meeting of the Board of Guardians took place yesterday afternoon, President Ereety in the chair. The steward reported house receipts at $149·80. The out-door agent reported having expended for support cases $532·25. The house agent reported the following census of the house for the week ending Saturday, March 3, 1866:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number in the house | 2483 |
| Same time last year | 2043 |
| Increase | 540 |
| Admitted within the last two weeks | 130 |
| Births | 10 |
| Deaths | 35 |
| Discharged | 137 |
| Eloped | 49 |
| Incentured | 1 |

Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 20; meals, 188.

Whole number receiving out-door relief:—Americans, 2546; foreigners, 3289; children, 7846. Total, 13,681.

The resignation of Dr. Wallace McClure was offered and accepted.

A lengthy discussion arose on the subject of smallpox patients, a large number of whom had collected at the Almshouse—the male and female being simply separated by a sheet drawn across the room, thus rendering their comfort limited. At the conclusion of the discussion the whole matter was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Hospitals, with power to act.

The Steward's requisitions were then read and approved, after which the Board adjourned.

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.—We are very glad to be able to inform our readers that the contract has just been closed on behalf of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, for the purchase of about five acres, the eastern portion of the grove in which Major-General John F. Reynolds fell. The Board of Directors of the Association authorized the purchase of the grove for the Association, and the tender to the committee of his corps of the spot on which the brave and lamented Reynolds fell, as the site for the erection of the historical column which it proposes to build to his memory. The offer has been communicated to the committee acting on behalf of the corps, and there can be little doubt that the commendable purpose, common to both the corps and the association, will soon be carried out by the erection on this site of a suitable monument to the memory of General Reynolds, one of the bravest men, one of the best officers, one of the most popular and most lamented generals of the whole war. Although the corps propose to make the memorial to Reynolds exclusively their own, the public at large will be enabled to contribute to the general purposes of the Battle-field Association, and to the particular fund required for the purchase of this piece of ground. No persuasion can be needed to induce our citizens to do their share in perpetuating the glories and the triumphs of Gettysburg, and the opportunity to do it in this way will be grateful to all of them.

ARRIVAL OF LEADING FENIANS.—Captain McCafferty, the special envoy from James Stephens, and J. Cavanagh, of California, member of the Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, arrived in this city last evening. Crowds of Fenians visited these distinguished gentlemen at the Continental.

Head Centre O'Mahony, accompanied by J. J. Rodgers, George Francis Train, and Major Haggerty, leave New York to-day to be present at the Fenian mass meeting to be held this evening in front of Independence Hall.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held last evening, it was resolved that subscription lists should be opened in the various wards of the city, for contributions to the Irish National Fund now being raised. A number of prominent gentlemen in the various wards have consented to receive contributions. A mass meeting in aid of this object will be held at National Guards' Hall on Wednesday evening.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST SHIPBUILDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A very large number of citizens will be pained to learn—though he had attained a ripe old age—that Mr. Robert Lynn, Sr., the well-known pioneer shipbuilder of Philadelphia, has passed away. He attained the age of eighty-four years. He built the *Tuscarora*, *Tonawanda*, *Wyoming*, and *Saranac*, of Cope's line, and the *Westmoreland*, of Penrose & Burton's Liverpool line. The entire mercantile community knew Mr. Lynn. In the earlier days of his career people came from all the surrounding sections to gaze, as a wonder, upon a ship whose dimensions are now exceeded by river schooners. He lived to construct some of the largest vessels of our mercantile marine. Many outside of his own immediate family and relatives will deplore his loss. His charities were abounding, and to the poor he always extended an open hand. He was the father of the well-known shipbuilder, Mr. John W. Lynn.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ON DELAWARE AVENUE.—The foundations for an extensive improvement on Delaware avenue, at Almond street wharf, have been laid. The improvements are to consist of six large warehouses, covering a lot 100 by 180 feet, which fronts on the avenue and Swanson street.

The old Penrose mansion at Shippen and Penn streets, and the ancient warehouse on Shippen street wharf, are to be torn down to give place to large new buildings. On the avenue a sugar refinery will be erected, 113 by 180 feet, and eight stories high. On the site of the Penrose mansion six substantial storehouses are to be erected. These improvements will add much to the business facilities of this portion of the avenue.

A NEW PUBLIC HALL.—Since the days of the Chinese Museum, our city has had no public hall suited to the increasing needs of the people for mass meetings, grand concerts, lectures, etc. On occasions of great attractions our largest halls are entirely too small to contain the throngs of eager applicants for admission, and the mere overflow would often fill another hall of respectable size. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society propose to meet this want by the erection, in a central location, of a large and commodious hall, and all who are interested are invited to attend the meeting, this evening, at their hall, S. W. corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Henry W. Butcher, a young Philadelphia physician, after passing a rigid examination, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon United States Army, and sent as one of a scientific expedition to the frontiers of Texas. He is one of four brothers who in 1861 took the field for the defense of the Union.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Early on Sunday morning the extensive barn of Mr. Ezra Thomas, in Willistown, Delaware county, was totally destroyed by fire, together with 22 cows, 7 horses, 43 sheep, 70 tons of hay, farming utensils, etc. This makes the third time Mr. Thomas' barn has been destroyed by fire.

LIBERAL COLLECTION.—A collection was taken up in the Wharton Street Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday, for the purpose of paying off a debt of the church. The sum of $6552 was raised, a sufficient amount to clear the congregation from liabilities.

SEVERELY INJURED.—James Stradling, aged 14 years, fell from a wagon at Otis street and Frankford road yesterday morning, and was run over and severely injured about the loins. The sufferer was removed to his home in Laurel street.

INFANT FOUND.—Last evening an infant, five months old, was found by Officer Stafford in an iron boiler, on Cherry street, above Third. The child was taken in charge by Mrs. Sergeant Dougherty.

## AMUSEMENTS.


KELLY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 M

FOYER OF ACADEMY.

CHAS. H. JARVIS'

FOURTH MATINEE,

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 8,

AT FOUR P. M.

SINGLE ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR

Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 3 3 4t

PERELLI AMATEUR OPERA.—CONCERT HALL.
MARIA DI ROHAN
will be repeated TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, for the last time.
Season tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies the remainder of the season, $6. Single tickets, each, $1·50. To be had only at M. PERELLI'S Rooms No. 1228 Chesnut street, this afternoon, from 2½ to 4 o'clock, and on Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 3 5 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager
THIS EVENING,
And every evening during the week,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
A GRAT DOUBLE BILL.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7·30.
The great Historical Drama, in three acts,
Dramatized by J. C. FOSTER, Esq., and entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Athos.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
Porthos.....Mr. C. LEWIS
Aramis.....Mr. F. FOSTER
D'Artagnan.....Mr. G. H. CLARKE
The performance to conclude with Planche's charming episode, in two acts, entitled
CHARLES XII.
OR
THE SIEGE OF STRALSUND.
MISS JOSIE ORTON AS EUDIGA.
Charles XII King of Sweden.....Mr. J. T. WARD
Adam Brock.....Mr. F. MORDAUNT
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7,
NINTY SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 10,
THE THREE GUARDSMEN,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9,
BENEFIT OF MR. F. MORDAUNT,
MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
First night of the powerful new Drama,
THE LOST JEWELS.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents. Admission to evening performances, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1. Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·30.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF "SAM."
THIRD WEEK OF MR CHANFRAU.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "SAM."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
De Walden's five act Comedy of
"SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....Miss OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Valet.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.....DE WALDEN
General Roslyn.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Plushley.....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Roslyn.....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley.....Mrs. F. A. Crease
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. CHANFRAU.
Positively last night of "SAM."
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 6,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MR. J. S CLARKE.
Ninth and last night of the successful Drama of
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
CLARKE AS THE BACKWOODS CONGRESSMAN.
Scene—Washington. Period—The Present.
Act I.—An accurate view of Pennsylvania avenue.
Act II.—Consultation of members.
Act III.—Speech of the Congressman from Pike.
Act IV.—The passage of the bill.
Last time of the great Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Last time of Buckstone's thrilling Drama,
THE WRECK ASHORE.
Wednesday, Buckstone's comedy of LEAP YEAR.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7·30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2·30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
M'lle Duling, Mr. C. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, 100 talented Artists.

NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth.
SECOND WEEK, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST,
Commencing
MONDAY EVENING March 5, and
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS,
with their splendid
BRASS BAND.
Brilliant reception of
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Jenny Lind of America.
Admission, 50 cents. Four tickets for $1. Children 15 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
3 5 4t At 3 o'clock.

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

GYMNASIUM
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
N. E. Corner of Ninth and Arch.
Open all day and evenings.
Quarter commences at any time.
N. B. Private lessons in Fencing and Sparring.
3 3 3t* Profs. HILBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE HASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO
A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT
STOVE FOR HEATING
PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.
The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

COAL.
COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

HATS AND CAPS.
TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 28 tuths 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.


## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and ALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Easton, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; WILLIAMSPORT, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 1·30 A. M., and Downington at 1·2 P. M., Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·0 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
The morning Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10 02 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·25 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada, The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles, between all points at $32·50 each; for families and firms
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holder only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets
FREIGHT TRAINS,
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12 45 noon and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—
FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2·25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Bloomsbury, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 and 11·3 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN SENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" Erie Express Train, 11·40 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·30 P. M.
Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9·00 P. M., arrives at Erie at 3·?? A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·?5 P. M., arrive at New York 1·?? P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
R. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOE D. POTTS General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.
T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Store above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·45 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 2·15 A. M. Train.
As an additional accommodation for these holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 1·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·50 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·25 P. M., Express 9·25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9 52 A. M., 3·23, and 11 50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington

# Evening Telegraph

*Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.*

*To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.*

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866.


### Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

### The Fenian Enterprise.

THOSE who originated the Fenian movement are likely to have a great deal to answer for. The Irish people on the other side of the water who are suspected of being concerned in the conspiracy have already come to grief, and there is no reasonable probability that their confederates on this side will be able to render them timely, much less effectual, relief. There never was a more truly visionary scheme in all its aspects, or one that was more bunglingly conducted. Whether the Fenians in Ireland have acted with any more discretion than their friends here, we are not altogether able to say. But it they have not, then the failure of their plot, even before it was fully ripe for execution, must be charged to their own folly.

Instead of the ordinary secrecy with which such conspiracies are commonly matured, the Fenians in the United States have apparently taken special pains to advertise the British Government, for more than a year past, of their designs, and have thereby precipitated upon Ireland a state of affairs that is likely not only to cause many of her people a large amount of suffering, but to utterly frustrate the contemplated co-operation of Irishmen in this quarter of the world in their efforts to achieve Irish independence. O'MAHONY, and ROBERTS, and SWEENEY, and all who follow their lead, have been acting with an ostentation that is positively insane, and which we are surprised has not long ago disgusted the common sense and forfeited the confidence of all intelligent sympathizers with Fenianism in these States.

The leaders of the enterprise here have not only published in the newspapers the fact of their organization, their purposes, and their proceedings from day to day, but they have so acted otherwise as almost to compromise the integrity of this Government in its neutral relations, and make it necessary for the Department of State to disclaim to the British Ministry any complicity in the schemes of those who have been publicly organizing a hostile invasion of Ireland from these shores. Such madness, however, is entirely in keeping with the infatuation of those who are engaged in the crazy project, and we speak of it LOW with a sincere sorrow for thousands of generous and heroic men and women in this land who are being deluded with hopes and aspirations which must inevitably end in worse than disappointment.

The idea that Irish independence can ever be accomplished by Irishmen alone, with Ireland divided against herself, would be ridiculous, were it not so sad. All former attempts have failed, though conceived under better auspices, and prosecuted with much more wisdom than this last effort, which is even now practically defeated. Previous movements of this kind have cost untold sums of treasure, coined, literally, from the sweat of thousands of honest poor people; and there has been no return but in the suffering and blood of the victims of a noble but misguided patriotism. How long, it may be asked, is such waste of means and life to go on? It was publicly stated, only a few days since, that a million of men were ready to embark from American ports to join in the Fenian struggle for Irish freedom; and it was more than intimated that they would go upon their desperate mission under cover of this Government, to the extent of their recognition by it as belligerents. But while we believe that such a hope is delusive, let us ask all sensible Irishmen in this country whether it is possible that the Fenian cause can ultimately prosper with the passive sympathy only of the American people? Certainly not. And yet that is all that they can reasonably ask or expect.

The enterprise, moreover, must cost more than a million of dollars. If carried forward to the bitter end, several millions of dollars will be required. Would it not, then, be wiser to spend that money in bringing all the population now in Ireland, who are discontented with their condition there, to the United States, and settling them on the vast tracts of fertile and yet unoccupied territory which need industry to develope their rich resources, and where every laborer can enjoy civil liberty in the midst of peace and plenty? Surely there is much more sound policy in such a course than in the worse than romantic dreams of Fenianism. We know how hard it is for a people to give up their native land, and disrupt forever the ties and memories that associate them with it. But the American colonists did that rather than endure civil and religious oppression; and the result of their truly noble resolution has been the creation of a nationality which, in power and prosperity and continuous growth, excels any empire in modern or even ancient history. Let Ireland, then, translate herself to these shores, where she can realize all that she has so long and passionately wished and hoped for in her own green isle, where, sooner or later, she must inevitably perish by the exhaustion of vain attempts to achieve what America so freely and hospitably offers her. This grand confederation of democratic States is large and generous enough to take in all the oppressed people of the Old World, and the home of a freeman here, is better than the grave of a martyr to impossible liberty in another hemisphere.

### The Democratic Nomination.

THE proceedings of the State Convention of the Democratic party, held at Harrisburg yesterday, will be found elsewhere. After a spirited contest, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks county, received the nomination for Gubernatorial honors at the hands of his party leaders, his most prominent opponent being General G. W. CASS, of Pittsburg. Mr. CLYMER is the pet of his party, and justly so. He is a thorough Pennsylvanian—a Democrat so deeply instilled as to have remained faithful among the faithless in our recent party-racking troubles; and yet no word of dishonorable reproach has ever been breathed against him.

HIESTER CLYMER is an able man, a shrewd politician, and a safe and cautious partisan leader. We do not say he is the best man of his politics in the State, but we think he is one of the very few who can concentrate the entire vote of the Democratic party in the coming contest. In this matter he will have the eminent aid of his friend and former colleague in the State Senate, Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Central Committee, through whose indefatigable efforts Mr. CLYMER'S nomination was secured.

HIESTER CLYMER has considerable executive ability. His experience in the State Senate will enable him to appreciate and grasp every interest of our great Commonwealth, and wield the charge with propriety. If elected he will make an excellent Democratic Governor.

### Death of Dr. Jayne.

ON Saturday last we announced the serious illness of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, and the fears entertained that his malady would prove fatal. Our worst anticipations were realized Last evening about six o'clock he breathed his last, having been confined to his bed for but a few days. His disease was typhoid pneumonia of the most malignant type, induced by a serious cold contracted on Wednesday last. Dr. JAYNE was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d day of July, 1799, and was nearly sixty-seven years of age. He was the son of the Rev. EBENEZER JAYNE, a Baptist clergyman, and received the most of his education under the auspices of pious parents. When quite a youth he removed to Cumberland county, New Jersey, and commenced life as a poorly paid schoolteacher. Perhaps the experience he obtained in this position was the secret of his future success.

Even in his boyhood he was remarkable for energy and enterprise. About 1821 he commenced the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. E. SHEPHERD, a practitioner of marked ability and influence. He pursued his studies with untiring industry, and in due time was admitted to practice. He performed the duties of country physician for some years with eminent success, but had the ambition to desire a wider field of usefulness. In 1837 he came to Philadelphia, and commenced as a practising physician, but after a short time found himself gradually becoming a leading druggist, and from that time to the present has been entirely engaged in that line of trade. His first place of business was at No. 20 South Third street, where he remained for several years.

He next removed to No. 6 South Third street, where his business rapidly increased. It was here that he commenced the manufacture of the medicines that have made him famous. By the use of judicious advertising he soon placed his goods prominently before the public, and for the last quarter of a century they have been procurable in every quarter of the globe. His immense business forced him to seek more extensive quarters, and in 1849 he commenced the erection of his magnificent Quincy granite structure, in Chesnut street, below Third. The centre building was finished in 1850, and the wings added in 1852. This building is a credit not only to Dr. JAYNE, but also to its builder, Mr. HOXIE, and the city in which it is located. Having entered into gigantic improvements, he made it the business of his life. During the years 1853 and 1854 he secured the lot immediately in the rear of his Chesnut street building, running from Carter to Dock streets, and erected a fine building, somewhat similar in style and of the same massive proportions as the Chesnut street establishment, which was immediately leased by the Government, and used for several years as the Post Office. In 1856 he commenced the building known as Jayne's Hall, in Chesnut street, below Seventh, but at present used by one of the most extensive mercantile firms of the city. In 1859 he built the beautiful ornamental brick edifice familiarly known as the Commonwealth Building, and in 1860 he built the splendid marble stores upon the site of the old Arcade. At the time of his death he had nearly completed one of the most magnificent private residences that our city boasts. It was his intention to spend his latter years in that ease which industry and enterprise always merit, but his sudden death has disturbed his plans, and brought to naught all his purposes. It is estimated that the splendid mansion at Nineteenth and Chesnut streets will cost $300 000 when completed.

For some years past, Dr. JAYNE, though the head of his firm, and of course the principal capitalist, had practically retired from business, giving his time wholly to the grand improvements of which he was the projector. It is not probable that we will ever have in our city one who will do as much for the architectural adornment of Philadelphia, and, consequently, his death is a great public loss. The drug business will be conducted by the remaining partners, EBEN C. JAYNE, a nephew, and JOHN K. WALKER, a near relative of the deceased, who have for many years been the active managers of the concern. The funeral ceremonies will occur on Saturday morning next.

WHO SHALL REPRESENT OUR STATE?—When the old Hall of the House of Representatives of Washington was abandoned by that body upon the completion of their new and more palatial apartment, a resolution was adopted giving the old rotunda to be the depository of the portraits and statues of such men as might be selected by the respective States as those of their children of whom they were most justly proud. The continuance of the war has prevented many of the Commonwealths taking any action in the matter; but now, when peace has returned, we are glad to see that it is probable that the original design will be carried out. We notice that the Massachusetts Legislature have selected the statues of Governor WINTHROP as their representative of the Colonial period, JOHN ADAMS of the Revolutionary age, and WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON as the representative of the struggle for freedom.

We hope that Pennsylvania will soon have her niches in that grand assemblage of the most august of Americans filled with those of her sons of whom she is justly proud. Let us have the founder of our State, WILLIAM PENN, as the representative of the Colonial days, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN as the type of Revolutionary fame, while of late years we leave it to the good sense of our Legislature to select who is the greatest of our living citizens. We would name none, for it would be doing injustice to the many brave and talented men who have either won a lasting fame with their swords or made themselves immortal by their mechanical inventions. We hope, therefore, that the proper action will shortly be taken, and that our State need not appear to have no great men because she has inexcusably neglected to secure their statues.

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.—It is a received maxim among business men, and one which has been bequeathed to us by such giants in the commercial and financial world as GIRARD and his compeers, that the shortest way for a man to gain a large custom is to freely advertise. Such a course has always been viewed as the surest and fastest means of attracting attention, and, with true worth, to be known is all that is desired. As soon as a customer knows that such an article is for sale at such a store, if the tradesman is honest, he ought to be satisfied. For when the article is needed, ten to one that the purchaser sends for it to his establishment. All this is known, but we have recently seen a new idea started in connection with the system of advertising, which we quote:—

"It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement in a paper as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and added:—'While I sometimes hesitate about entering a store the proprietors of which have not thus sent their cards to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm.' There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling become identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day an advertisement appears that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then, when the want arises, the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed. The object which all aim to accomplish in advertising is an increase of business. The nimble shilling is what we require in this age. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of two hundred thousand dollars than it requires to do half that amount. The cost of rent, personal living, and many incidental expenses do not increase in the ratio of business, while time is saved; for there is greater profit resulting from a trade of two hundred thousand in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended over twice the space of time. These simple facts are well known by energetic business men, who adopt advertising as the most powerful method of saving time, by increasing business, and thus making capital doubly active. Indeed, it is often made a substitute for actual capital."

Here, then, is the secret of success. It is in persistently keeping claims to patronage before the public. The richest men in our city are the men who advertise most. The men who, starting on nothing, become millionaires, are the men who advertise freely. A persistent continuance of extensive business cards has never failed, and never in the course of human affairs will fail. If a man has time to wait, then let him not take this medium of being known. He may succeed just as well in the end. But in our fast age, to be up with the times requires life, spirit, enterprise; and to such we would recommend the advice of GIRARD—"Never begrudge the money paid for advertising, for it will more than pay for itself."

—Lieutenant Mariot states, from experience, that the Chinese and Cochin-Chinese preserve their ships admirably from the ravages of the ship worm (*Teredo Nazalis*) by means of two kinds of resin, which are obtained from certain native trees. One of them is called by the Annamites *Caydau*, which means oil tree. It often grows to a height of from two hundred feet to two hundred and forty feet. A single tree will yield from two to three litres of oil by incision. The natives cut large boats for as many as thirty men out of its trunk, and these boats are so durable as to descend by inheritance from father to son for many generations. The other tree is also much of the same kind, but not so good. Vessels having their keels coated with a mixture of the resinous substances obtained from these two trees will resist the attacks of the ship-worm for many years, and all Chinese and Annamite barks and junks are so preserved.

—A school of architecture has been opened at Moscow as a branch of the school for painting and sculpture in that city. It is endowed by the Government for sixty pupils.

—The latest Masonic statistics report there are 1,500 000 brethren of the mystic tie in the world, and 5000 lodges, scattered all over the world—in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Oceanica, and the Indian Archipelago.

—A drunken man was taken from a house of ill-fame to the lock-up in Washington, the other night, where upon him were found a roll of three thousand dollars, and a paper showing that he was a Judge of a United States Court in a Western State. The awed policeman took him home.

—The celebrated Paris preacher, Father Hyacinthe, is in disgrace with the Pope. It is reported that Monsignor Chigi, the Papal nuncio, has conveyed the censure of his Holiness to Father Hyacinthe, and ordered him to go to Rome to give an explanation of his conduct.

—M. Ponson du Terrail, a French novelist, has been condemned in Paris to pay a fine of one thousand francs for having made his landlord figure in one of his works under his real name, Grapillard. He has appealed against the sentence.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. Belmontet, the well-known imperialist poet, had the rash idea of going to the last ball of the Tuileries dressed as Diogenes looking for an honest man with his lantern! Fortunately for himself, his son, who is the Emperor's godchild, dissuaded him from carrying out his plan.

—At Countess Walewski's last reception in Paris an unusual number of literary and artistic celebrities were present. Among them were Victor Masse, the composer of the forthcoming comic opera, "Fiord Eliza;" Gustave Dore; the sculptor Lemaire; Joufroy, of the Institute; Amedee Thierry, the historian; and Achille Jubinal, the writer and deputy.

—The circulation of the principal journals in Paris is stated as follows:—*Siecle*, 45,000; *Moniteur*, 20,000; *Patrie*, 16,000; *Presse*, 15,000; *Opinion Nationale*, 14,800; *Constitutionnel*, 13,166; *Debats*, 9166; *Temps*, 8833; *France*, 8830; *Union*, 6900; *Avenir National*, 6226; *Gazette de France*, 6000; *Monde*, 5266; *Echo du Commerce*, 4520; *Charivari*, 3460; *Pays*, 3333; *Epoque*, 2333; *Villes et Campagnes*, 2300; *Liberte*, 733.

—The English papers speak kindly of the new President of the Royal Academy. He is described as possessed of "considerable *aplomb* and a clear voice, a man of the world, and accustomed to excellent society." He formerly painted sporting pictures and portraits, but never attempted the higher walks of his art. He is said to be more social and generally popular than his predecessor, Sir Charles Eastlake.

—The usual Academia of Languages was held on the 15th of January at the Propaganda in Rome. Speeches in every possible tongue, to the number of thirty, varied with some excellent dramatic music of a sacred character, were delivered. The English language was rather unfortunately represented by a young Highlander, whose strong Scottish accent occasioned some laughter.

—The committee on the proposal of adding to the French Academy of Sciences a new section for military science has decided against it, the members being averse to the introduction of the military element in the Academy. At the same time, in order to satisfy those who had asked for the establishment of a new section, the Academy has adopted the proposal of M. Duruy to add three members to the section of geography and navigation. This will make the total number of members of the Academy sixty-eight.

—The sculptor Gibson bequeathed to the Royal Academy in England all his works and models not sold at the time of his death; the first cast of Venus de Medicis, which was sent to Canova to be executed in marble, and which, when executed, was to replace the noble statue carried off to Paris; and, in addition, the sum of thirty-two thousand pounds, on the following conditions:—A space sufficient for their reception and easy accommodation is to be provided for his works, which are to be open to the use of the students of the Royal Academy, and are to be exposed to the public under such regulations as the Council shall direct.


## LECTURES.

CONCERT HALL.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. DAY will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE of the Course before the SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at CONCERT HALL. Subject—"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW." The "Black Swan" will sing a few choice airs. Tickets, 35 cents. May be had at T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets, and at the door. Doors open at 7: begin at 8. 3 3 5t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!! In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co." for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 1 8t

LECTURE.—THE FIRST LECTURE before the Union Association will be delivered by HENRY R. EDMUNDS, Esq., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1866, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, FIFTH and WASHINGTON Streets. Tickets to be had at the Hall, or of any of the members of the Association. [1*] THOMAS L. GEORGE, Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY. Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street, (SECOND FLOOR)

**100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.**

**Par Value.....$10·00**

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

**50,000 Shares for Working Capital.**

**25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.**

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

MR. DEMPSTER, COMPOSER OF THE "May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," etc., having just returned from Europe, will give a Select Musical Entertainment at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY Evening, March 10, being the only one he can give during his present visit, which will include a selection from his most popular Songs, Scotch Songs and his cantata, the "May Queen." Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra. May be had at Mr. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where a plan of the Hall may be seen. To commence at 8 o'clock. 3 6 3t

THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE are requested to meet TO-MORROW at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Association. Full attendance requested. 1t* HARRISON SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Congregation of the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, for the election of Trustees and other business, will be held THIS EVENING, in the Lecture Room, at 7½ o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866. Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1864 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th, 1866, at this office. 3 3 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Mundieurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRIENDS OF IRELAND, ARISE IN YOUR STRENGTH! Rally to the Birthplace of Freedom.

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF IRISHMEN, AND THE FRIENDS OF IRISH NATIONALITY, WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1866.

**Col. John O'Mahony will be Present.**

A number of distinguished speakers will address the meeting, among them the following, who have positively promised their presence:—

COLONEL JOHN O'MAHONY, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Captain McCafferty, Special Envoy from James Stephens, the Chief Executive of the Irish Republic.

General B. F. Mullen, of Tennessee, late of the United States Army, and Secretary of Military and Naval Affairs.

S. J. Meany, of Toledo, Ohio.

Jeremiah Cavanagh, of California

Colonel E. W. C. Greene, United States Pension Agent, of Philadelphia.

C. M. Donovan, State Senator.

Lewis Wain Smith, Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and others.

By order of the Board of Officers:

ANDREW WYNNE, District Commander.

3 5 2t

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 228 CARTER Street, below Third, (Old Post Office Building.)

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

To avoid waste of time, promote the general convenience and secure the speedy payment of INVALIDS, MOTHERS, WIDOWS, and others enrolled at the Philadelphia Agency, the United States Pension Agent announces that the payment of Pensions due March 4, 1866, will be made in alphabetical order—that is to say, *according to the letter commencing the last name of those enrolled*, as A, B, C, &c. Those commencing as follows will be paid on the days named and *no others*:—

| | |
|---|---|
| A and B Monday and Tuesday, | March 5th and 6th. |
| C and D Wednesday and Thursday | March 7th and 8th. |
| E and F Friday and Saturday, | March 9th and 10th. |
| G and H Monday and Tuesday, | March 12th and 13th. |
| I, J, and K Wednesday, | March 14th. |
| L, Thursday, | March 15th. |
| M and M Friday and Saturday, | March 16th and 17th. |
| N, O, and P Monday, | March 19th. |
| Q and R Tuesday, | March 20th. |
| S Wednesday and Thursday, | March 21st and 22d. |
| T, U, and V Friday, | March 23d. |
| W, Y, and Z Saturday, | March 24th. |

As only those Pensioners specified above will be paid on the days designated, all other applications when made will be postponed to their regular order.

All pensions remaining unpaid on March 24th will be paid as presented after that date.

Invalid pensioners whose pensions commence before March 4, 1865, and who have not been examined prior to the September payments, or who are not exempt from medical examinations, must present United States Surgeons' certificates as to their disability, with their pension papers.

THE PENSION OFFICE WILL BE OPEN FROM 8 IN THE MORNING TILL 4 IN THE AFTERNOON, For the payment of Pensioners residing in the city.

E. W. C. GREENE, U. S. Pension Agent.

3 3 3trp

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 221 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 26th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock.

A. B. LINDERMAN, ISAAC BARION, WILLIAM SMITH, C. C. KNIGHT, W. H. ELY, } Directors.

3 5 19t

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ATHENS PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 31 BANK Street, second floor, ON TUESDAY, April 3, at 4 P. M. Every Stockholder is requested to be present. C. E. HARRIS, 3 6 2t* Secretary.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866. To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866. PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners. 2 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. March 5, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant. 3 6 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. March 3, 1866. The Mail for SAVANNAH, Georgia, per steamship CUMBRIA, will be closed at this office on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. 3 5 2t C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to

RESUME THEIR BUSINESS

ON MONDAY NEXT,

MARCH 12, 1866,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

(3 6 10t

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

ITALIAN MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, PARMASAN CHEESE, FRESH IMPORTED.

For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, WILLCOX & GIBBS Received the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. No. 720 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY, THE AMERICAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874 14,

Invested as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds | | |
| 100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new | | |
| 76,850 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30 | | |
| 25,000 Allegheny County Bonds | | |
| 15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881 | | |
| 10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds | | |
| 12 700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes | | |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds | | |
| 10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds | | $461,951 25 |
| 16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds | | |
| 9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds | | |
| 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad | | |
| 450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank | | |
| 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading | | |
| 23 shs. Consolidation National Bank | | |
| 142 shares Williamsport Water Company | | |
| Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate | | 147,300 00 |
| Loans on collateral amply secured | | 169,481 25 |
| Premium notes secured by policies | | 217,504 58 |
| Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds | | 52 409 16 |
| Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer | | 30,000 00 |
| Cash on hand and in banks | | 63,824 14 |
| Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1 | | 10 223 00 |

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, $544,492'92.

*Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to* $87,636'31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY. DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums. The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

*FIFTY PER CENT.*

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work, William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennets, Hon Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu4mdp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

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# THE STATE CANVASS

## Meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg—Hiester Clymer, of Berks County, Nominated for Governor on the Fourth Ballot.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and were called to order by Hon W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, was appointed temporary chairman, and F. M. Hutchinson (Allegheny), George B. Kulp (Luzerne), C. M. Carrigan (Philadelphia), George W. B. Smith (Cambria), P. G. Meek (Centre, and S. B. Anchmutz (Dauphin), temporary secretaries of the convention.

Mr. Latta, on taking the Chair, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. The list of delegates having been called and corrections made, a committee, equal in numbers to the senatorial representation, was appointed on permanent organization. During the absence of the above committee, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, being called upon, delivered an eloquent address, congratulating the Democracy on the bright prospects before them. He strongly urged union and harmony, and predicted a brilliant success in the approaching campaign.

He was followed by Hon. Charles Carrigan, of Philadelphia; J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny; H. P. Ross, of Bucks; George N. Brewer, of Franklin; and General William H. Miller, of Dauphin, in eloquent speeches, which were enthusiastically applauded.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the following:—

President—Hon. W. Hopkins, of Washington.

Vice-Presidents—George W. Nebinger, S. D. Anderson, C. N. Wolff, Tatlow Jackson, J. H. Britton, F. Applebaugh, Herman Rupp, D. L. Baldorf, I. N. Walker, John S. Fisher, Stephen Weber, A. B. Dunning, F. W. Knox, H. H. Martin, George D. Jackson, W. H. Miller, S. H. Reynolds, Thomas D. Kerr, George W. Brewer, John Palmer, D. B Milliken, John A. Miller, S B. Sansom, E. B. Eldred, John George James Salisbury, William Stewart, E. E. Stewart, Samuel Marshall, M. C. Trout, W. L. Scott.

Secretaries—F. M. Hutchinson, E. N. Helmbold, Jacob Ziegler, G. B. Culp, G. W. Ryan, R. M. Spear, A. H. Dill.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, the interim was occupied with speeches by Major Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, and Mr. Strouse, of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:—

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and especially the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve—

First. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion are integral parts of the Union and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws; and in order to vindicate the maxim that "taxation without representation" is tyranny, such representation should be forthwith admitted.

Second. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

Third. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

Fourth. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own citizens.

Fifth. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

Sixth. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and freedmen's bureau veto messages of President Johnson, entitles him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

Seventh. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memory of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Eighth. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result:—

FIRST BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heister Clymer | 53 | George W. Cass | 30 |
| John D. Stiles | 9 | Daniel M. Fox | 8 |
| Richard Vaux | 18 | Charles Dennison | 2 |
| W. A Galbraith | 8 | Asa Packer | 8 |
| W. P. Jenks | 2 | | |
| Total | | | 133 |
| Necessary for choice | | | 67 |

SECOND BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clymer | 58 | Cass | 35 |
| Stiles | 8 | Fox | 5 |
| Vaux | 18 | Galbraith | 1 |
| Packer | 9 | | |

THIRD BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clymer | 66 | Cass | 40 |
| Fox | 2 | Vaux | 16 |
| Packer | 9 | | |

FOURTH BALLOT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clymer | 72 | Cass | 36 |
| Vaux | 13 | Packer | 12 |

Heister Clymer having received the majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nominated.

The nomination of Mr. Clymer was then made unanimous.

A committee of three were appointed to wait upon Mr. Clymer and the rest of the gentlemen who were candidates, and invite them to appear before the Convention.

On motion, the functions of the present Central Committee were continued until the meeting of the next State Convention.

Mr. Ziegler moved that the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and all lovers of the Constitution and the country be tendered to our Senators in Congress for their support of the restoration policy of President Johnson. The motion was agreed to.

A motion of a similar tenor, returning thanks to all the members of Congress who supported President Johnson, was also adopted.

At this juncture the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Clymer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates, appeared in the hall, escorted by a band of music. Mr. Clymer being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to address the meeting as follows:—

My Honorable Friends:—To you, Mr. President, to you, gentlemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, hope, and firm reliance upon the enduring principles of our creed, and unyielding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unawed by the presence of usurped power—unmfluenced by the blandishments of patronage.

He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty—the bold defender of constitutional right and privilege, the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption, the hearty supporter of all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develop the boundless resources of the State, and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, too, he should stand the avowed and undoubted champion of the union of these States in its original purity, ready and willing, if need be, to sacrifice life itself in defending from the assaults of all enemies, be they Southern Rebels or Northern disunionists; be they the vad, bold men who dared bare the sword and proclaim their treason by deeds, or the dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and the guise of friendship, would undermine and destroy it

These I humbly conceive should be among the elements in the composition of him who would lead you in the impending civil contest. I am painfully conscious of my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence but if a true desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve it; if a sincere purpose to be guided in every act by the supreme law of the land and in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who framed it, may challenge the confidence and support of the good men of this Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict do I appeal with unshaken confidence, and through you, gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goodly numbers of them, I make that appeal. Tell them I know no nigher law than the Constitution of which Jefferson and Madison were the founders, Jackson the defender, Webster the expounder, and of which Johnson is the upholder. Tell them that I know no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that I believe in the social superiority, and will ever maintain the political supremacy, of the white race; that I worship at no political star whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal States. Tell them in advance for me of its peril, and conjure them by the love of past memories, by the blood and carnage of our civil strife, by the dangers of the present, by all the hopes of the future, to rally to the support of him who, in this crisis of our country's fate, by a mysterious providence of God has been entrusted with the helm of State.

To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the wild storm of prejudice, fanaticism, and treason now raging in the national capital, clear and loud, are heard the words of the first Andrew re-echoed by the second: "The Federal Union: it must be preserved." They are the two watchwords of national safety. They embody the holiest aspiration of every true patriot, and afford a platform broad and strong enough for good men of all parties, no matter how wide their differences of opinion may heretofore have been.

Let us dedicate ourselves to this great purpose with unse fish and unshaken faith that its accomplishment will be its greatest reward. Let us go forth bearing aloft the banner of our country embazoned with the words:—"The Constitution the Federal Union." Let us appeal to the whole people from the northern border to the Maryland line, from our inland sea to the Delaware, and, if public virtue be not dead, if patriots be not extinct, if devotion to principle still lives, if treason is still abhorred, then, indeed, in October next will victory, thrice blessed victory, crown our efforts, bringing with it a Constitution preserved, a Union restored, a land redeemed from the madness and folly which now threaten to destroy it.

That in some measure I may be of assistance in producing such results, I humbly pray. Upon you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, I shall lean for support and guidance; and appealing to the God of our fathers to prosper us in all our efforts for the redemption and salvation of our country, I may not doubt that triumphant success will surely crown our labors.

Mr. Clymer was followed by Mr. Cass, Richard Vaux, and Daniel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Styles, of Lehigh, all promising a hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

### Andrew Johnson as an Apprentice.

Mr. Litchford, an old journeyman tailor, of Raleigh, thinks it was in 1818 that "Andy," as he called him, was bound apprentice to J. J. Selby. He is described as a wild, "harum-scarum boy." But he had no "unhonorable traits about him." He was exceedingly restless, and his activity in climbing fences, trees, etc., with the natural sequence thereof of tearing his clothes, was a great source of trouble to his mistress. On account of his propensities in this direction, she once made him a coarse, heavy shirt of homespun goods, and the young gentleman for a short time was obliged to wear a whole under garment.

In 1824 he "cut," not because he was sent to a corn-field to work, as some one has said, but on account of a "scrape with a lady by the name of Wells, who had two right smart daughters." With another boy named Grayson, an apprentice in a rival shop, Andy "chunked the old lady's house" one Saturday night. Next day she heard who it was, and threatened to "persecute them on Monday." They heard of it and "cut." Mr. Litchford believes "he knew his A B C's when he came to the shop; but I think I taught him to read." Mr. Litchford continued, "And he deserves unbounded credit, for some people say as how they have a grand start, and I reckon he started underground." He went to South Carolina, and returned after a year and a half, during which time he had earned his living with his needle. On his arrival he applied to Mr. Litchford, then keeping an establishment of his own, for work; but he didn't get it because he had been "advertised" as a runaway, and the law prevented any one from harboring him.

Mr. Selby had, during Andy's absence, sold out and moved into the country; but, with a desire to make due amends for his misdemeanor, the runaway walked twelve miles to see him, and tried to make arrangements to pay him for his time. Mr. Selby required security, and Andy could not get it. He told Mr. Litchford that he would not let him be security if he would, and so he departed again, this time going to Tennessee. Mr. Litchford next heard of him as a member of Congress from that State, but did not believe it was "his boy Andy" until he saw it "advertised in the papers about the mechanics in Congress, and saw the word tailor after his name." A pamphlet copy of one of his speeches sent to Mr. Litchford, under his Congressional frank, is yet in possession of the latter.

After his first session he returned to Raleigh and made a speech, "pitching into Parson Brownlow, and Gales, the editor of the *Register*." It seems that Brownlow, a political opponent of Johnson at that time, had sent to Gales for "family items." Gales furnished them, and hence Johnson's attack on him and Brownlow. The citizens of Raleigh at that time thought it something remarkable that the 'tailor's apprentice" of their recollection should be able to make such a speech, but Johnson told Mr. Litchford "how it was." His wife had "learned him" while he was on the tailor's board working for his bread in Tennessee. During this visit Mr. Johnson asked Litchford to show him his father's grave, and he did so. It has but a plain, grey stone at the head, and simply marked "J. J.," and is nearly hidden from view by the overgrowth of weeds and brambles.

The house in which President Johnson was born is still standing, and is an object of no little curiosity to the many strangers who visit Raleigh. It is a small frame building, a story and a half high, containing only two or three rooms. Relic-mongers have already commenced tearing off the weather-beaten sideboards.

### Postage Delivery.

The report of the English post office department for 1864 contains some remarkable statistics. In the year 1846, the new system of penny postage went into operation in that country. The revenue from the department had reached the sum of £1,500,000. The new system, as was to be expected, at first reduced this to £500,000. At the end of the second five years this was almost doubled, and in 1864 the gross revenue was upwards of £4,000,000, on which the clear profits were about £1,160,000. Constant improvements have been made, and although the rates remain the same as in 1840, there are more frequent mails, better delivery, and increased accommodations for money orders. As the letters are delivered everywhere throughout the kingdom, the department is obliged to keep an account of the population and the number of houses.

At Christmas, in 1864, the population was 20,710,077, and if the rate of increase may be calculated from that of the previous year, it is now as nearly as possible 30,000,000. The inhabited houses were 3,803,001, having increased during the year by nearly 10,000 in London and 30,000 in the rest of the kingdom. The total number of letters delivered to the inhabitants of these houses in the year 1864 was 679,084,822. This is a sufficiently remarkable statement, when we consider that in our own country the delivery of letters through the post office reaches only about 170,000,000, and in France, with a larger population, it is under 366,000,000.

The great multiplication of letters is found to be in the large towns, as for instance in London, where the number reached 170,000,000, which is more than the number written in all Scotland and Ireland together. In New York the number delivered during the month of December, 1862, was 845,731, which is at the rate of 10,148,772 a year, or about ten letters to each person, against an average of more than fifty delivered to each inhabitant of London. The vast extent of London, and the difficulty of obtaining access to all parts, has led to a very extended use of the post office for tradesmen's orders and many small matters of business which otherwise would be conducted by personal intervie ws.

Of all the extensive and costly machinery connected with the British Government, this seems to be the most satisfactory and most profitable, and its good influence upon the social condition of the people must be very great. The custom of employing the office for the small purposes of hourly communication is said to be greatly on the increase, as nothing is more convenient or cheaper than to get an errand well done for only a penny.

### AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The house was crowded in every part to witness the performance of *William Tell*. Love for the music filled the upper tiers, fashion filled the more aristocratic portions. In the upper tiers the music was listened to with attention and appreciation; in the lower tiers it was not listened to at all. *William Tell* was nothing to the ladies, who care more for the opening of *cartons* than the gathering of *canton*. The music of *Guillaume Tell* is profoundly scientific full of harmony, but with gems of melody such as Rossini always creates, but it has not the impassioned effects of the modern romantic school to which the general public has grown accustomed, and it produces on the general public the effect of reading a classical romance after reveling in the excitement of a sensation novel.

As a whole the opera was not well executed—evidently it wanted more rehearsals. The choruses were several times at fault in the celebrated duett at the end of the first act; there was a misunderstanding in point of time between Himmer and the orchestra, which was never satisfactorily settled all through. Though the recitatives were diligently played on the piano, they were in several cases not taken by the masses. No doubt the second performance, after the rehearsal of last night, will be a great improvement on the first.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Three Guardsmen* and *Charles XII* were well received, and will be repeated this evening. The two pieces together are too long for an evening's performance. *The Three Guardsmen* might be curtailed without any injury to it, for the more taken away from it the better for the public. The dramatization is the most tedious, absurd, and uninteresting of all we have seen of Dumas' impossible (to dramatize) novel.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Sam*, the darling, *Sam* goes to New Orleans on Saturday, so that we have him only until Friday night inclusive, four nights more, and then *Sam* is a thing to dwell in our memories only.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke played "Robert Brierly" with his accustomed excellence. This evening he appears as *The Member from Pike*, and *My Neighbor's Wife*. This is Mr. Clarke's last week.

BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.—On the evening of next Friday week, the 16th instant, Mr. George H. Clarke, the young and popular leading actor at the new Chesnut Street Theatre, will take his annual benefit. The bill on the occasion is a decidedly strong one, and as Mr. Clarke is a great favorite throughout the city, an immense house may be expected.

### MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The Police Department of Camden now embraces the most thorough and competent force that has been organized in the city since its incorporation, in proportion to the number engaged. The safety of property and the security of the citizens against robbery and incendiarism require a larger regular force of policemen, but the promptitude and vigor with which the officers now on duty discharge the responsibilities of their positions show how much can be accomplished by a few live and active men. The citizens truly owe them a debt of gratitude, and have exhibited their preference for them by the renomination of Mayor Budd and Marshal Campbell, whose sagacity in selecting police officers has resulted in such salutary advantage to the city.

NARROW ESCAPE.—About noon yesterday a small child belonging to a Mr. Snyder, who resides at Fourth and Federal streets, Camden, met with an accident by which she made a very narrow escape from losing her life. A little boy had kindled a bonfire near the Catholic school house, and in passing it her clothes took fire, and the flames almost instantly enveloped her. Fortunately, however, they were smothered and extinguished before she was dangerously injured, although her clothes were nearly burned up.

THE POOR.—The present cold snap has again crowded the Station House in Camden with lodgers every night, and caused great distress among the needy in all sections of the city, making it necessary for the philanthropic and humane to renew their exertions for the amelioration of the condition of these worthy and suffering families.

SERIOUS FIRE.—A serious fire occurred, it is reported this morning, at the thriving village of Heightstown, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by which several buildings, dwelling houses, stores, and other property was destroyed. It did not transpire how the fire originated.

—Experiments in Cheshire, England, would seem to show that the rinderpest is curable by lime-water.

—The November returns of the English Poor Law Board show a decrease in the number of paupers receiving relief, from that returned in the same month in 1864, of 5·31 per cent.

—*Don Giovanni* is about to be performed at three Parisian theatres at the same times at the Grand Opera, at the Theatre Italien, and at the Theatre Lyrique.

—The Pope is not reconciled with Maximilian. The concordat is not concluded, and it is said the Pope recently remarked, speaking of the secularization of the Church property in Mexico: —"Surely the Emperor cannot approve in Mexico what he blames so strongly in Italy." The *Fremdenblatt* states that all the money accruing to Maximilian from his European revenues is not sent out to him, but is invested in European securities, or used for the repair of his various castles, chiefly Miramar—from which it appears that Maximilian keeps "an eye to windward."

—The late heavy snow storm in England was the most destructive of any for the last forty years amongst firs and other evergreen trees. It is estimated that the weight of snow on the trees was an average of three pounds to the square foot. Hundreds of fine trees have been either totally wrecked or sadly mangled; and in the gardens of Fulham Palace the beautiful evergreen oak, planted by Bishop Compton nearly two centuries ago, the pride of the gardens, has been more than half destroyed, and Bishop Porteu's Cedar of Libanus considerably damaged.

—Every year the number who flock to the schools and colleges, and aspire to university honors, increases in India, but especially in Bengal. A few weeks ago the enormous hall of the fine new post office in Calcutta, built just over the Black Hole, was crowded with the university candidates as only the examination rooms in China are filled. There were 1500 candidates for matriculation at or above the age of 16, and 447 under-graduates of two years standing for the little go. The following week there would be 120 aspiring bachelors of arts, besides masters of arts, and these who seek professional degrees. But among the would-be bachelors there is not one Musselman. The Bengalese everywhere predominate in the proportion of four-fifths of the whole.

### AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

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|---|---|
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| Walterum | Joseph Hermanns |

Who kindly undertakes to give strength to the cast.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gesler, the Governor | Joseph Weinlich |
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113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bleached Muslin, good quality, 25, 28, 31, 25, 27½.

Best bleached Muslin in the city, yard wide, 37½ and 40 cents.

Wide Unbleached Muslins, 25 and 28 cents.

Heaviest yard wide, unbleached Muslins, 31 cts.

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

Shirting Linens, best make.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece and yard.

Russia Crash, 18, 20 and 25, very cheap.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Jaconet, Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Muslins.

Victoria Lawns and white Tarletans.

Plaid and Striped Nainsook Muslins.

Plaid Cambric Muslins.

White Marseilles, 75, 90 and $1 12½ a yard.

Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.

Black Alpacas, 50 cents up to $1 12½.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

One lot of Ladies' English Silk Gloves, 55 and 62½ cents a pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 3

OPENING.

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,

(Formerly with J. M. Hafleigh),

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,

A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF

WHITE GOODS,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

LADIES MADE-UP GARMENTS, ETC.,

TO WHICH

THEY INVITE

THE ATTENTION

3 6 tuths3t OF THE PUBLIC.

PLAID NAINSOOK FOR DRESSES.—Just opened, 70 pieces, 12 yards long, large and pretty Plaids, at $8 50 and 9 a piece or 12 yards, full 36 inches wide; usual $1 goods.

HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS AND INSERTINGS, so called, brought to perfection in Glasgow, Scotland, now opening, a lot of 4075¾ yards (faithful copy of invoice), over 100 different designs, from 25c to $1 00 per yard. This lot is worthy the attention of the wholesale and retail trade. Prices unusually low for very choice goods.

WHITE GOODS.—I have now in store an unusually large stock of SWISS, VICTORIA LAWN, BISHOP LAWN, Soft and Dressed JACONET AND CAMBRICS, NAINSOOK, PLAID CAMBRICS, Etc., most of which have been purchased in job lots, and are much better than usual for the same price.

WHITE SILK EDGINGS AND LACES.
BLACK SILK EDGINGS AND LACES.

The largest quantity, greatest variety, and lowest are found at JWORNE'S

1 19 Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 39 N. EIGHTH Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.—Spring Goods just opened.

FRENCH MUSLIN, two yards wide, for dresses.
PLAID and STRIPED, do do
SHIRRED and TUCKED, for waists.
MARSEILLES, for dresses.
LONG THREAD VEILS
VALENCIENNE SETS, new styles.
POINTE LACE GOODS, latest novelties
RICH CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, ETC.
150 pieces sort finished CAMBRIC, 18 yards wide, at 50 cents. A bargain. 3 3 6t

WANTS

WANTED—AT A SEA-SHORE OR SUMMER Resort, a position as HEAD WAITER in a Hotel or large Boarding House, by a competent man. His wife would act as Housekeeper. Best testimonials can be given as to ability, integrity, etc. Address JOHN ANDERSON, Germantown, Pa. 3 2 6t

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon 2 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Place, containing 28 acres ¼ of a mile from city limits of Chester, Pa. Good Dwelling House, containing 11 rooms; large Barn, Stable and Carriage House, Spring House, Corn Crib, and large Garden; one-half acre of Woods and a small Orchard. The house is splendid y shaded, and has a fine lawn in front. The land can soon be cut up into building lots. The latter is one of the most improving places in this State. Price, $17,000. For particulars inquire of LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 5 3t

FOR SALE.—A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, consisting of a half acre of ground; good house, containing seven rooms; also a stable and carriage-house; excellent shade and handsome front yard. Situated on the Middletown road, two miles from Chester. Price, $1800. Inquire of LEWIS LADOMUS, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 3 5 3t

FOR SALE.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, on south side of Green street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first. Lot, 25 by 117 feet. Possession in thirty days. S. B. GARTLEY, 3 6 6t No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, ETC.

TEN FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—1st. DEAN always has his store full of customers. Why? Because he keeps the best stock of segars and tobacco in the United States, and sells at least from 25 to 50 per cent. less than you can buy elsewhere. Go to DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

2d. Why is it that the city tobacconists are down on Dean? Because he sells a better quality of tobacco and segars at a much less price than they can sell. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

3d. The reason why he can afford to so cheap is because his retail sales are over $300 per day, and his wholesale trade is over $2000 per day. He can afford to sell at from 2 to 5 per cent. profit while others cannot live on less than from 25 to 100 per cent. Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

4th. Dean sells prime imported Havana segars for six cents each. Genuine Yara for ten cents, and makes a liberal discount to those buying by the box.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

5th. Dean sells the best navy of six different kinds, for 80, 85 and 90 cents per pound. Dry navy 40 cents per pound, with a discount to those buying five pounds or upwards.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

6th. Dean sells all kinds of smoking tobacco from 30 cents per pound to $1 50 per pound, and a discount on 5 pounds or upwards. Try it, you will like it.

Go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

7th. Dean's Store is No. 413 Chesnut street. If you inquire of some tobacconists they will tell you they don't know him, and don't acknowledge him to be in the business. Why don't they know him? Because he sells so cheap, he is killing the business.

Go to Dean's, No 413 Chesnut street.

8th. Some tobacconists' jealousy makes them mean, but Dean can afford to be liberal; his trade is always on the increase. That's what troubles the Spanish Jews and red noses. When you want prime tobacco or segars at a fair price, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

N. B.—For cigarettes, apply to the Government. Nuff ced 2 21 1mrp

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUSAN P. HARBOZIN vs. ISAAC HARBOZIN.

September Term, 1865. No. 92.

To Isaac Harbozin, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a rule to show cause why a divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be decreed. Returnable SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal notice having failed on account of your absence 3 6 tu1 4t* THOMAS J. CLAYTON, for Libellant.


### DRY GOODS.


IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

*THE RIGHT PLACE TO GO FOR THE LARGEST STOCK OF*

LINENS.

FOR LINEN GOODS of the best quality.
FOR PURE LINEN GOODS, warranted.
FOR LINENS, at Importer's prices.
FOR IRISH SHIRTING LINENS.
FOR STITCHED SHIRT BOSOMS.
FOR TABLE LINENS, all kinds.
FOR LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW CASINGS.
FOR NURSERY DIAPERS AND BIRD EYES.
FOR TOWELINGS, of all kinds.
FOR LINEN LAWNS AND CAMBRICS.
FOR LINEN DRILLS AND COATINGS.
FOR ALL KINDS OF LINEN GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S STORE,

FOR LINENS ONLY,

No. 823 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2m

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,

FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

*ENGLISH BLANKETS.*

*FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,*

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[2 21 rp

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

MOURNING GOODS

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

*BLACK SILKS,*
*GRENADINES,*
*DELAINES,*
*BOMBAZINES,*
*CRAPES,*

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for

[2 24 stuth10t

MOURNING.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.
NEW STORE. ONE PRICE.

SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.
SMALL PROFITS.

T. W. REED & CO.,

NO. 310 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

ABOVE VINE,

(Under Reed's New Building),

HOOP SKIRTS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES. 3 5 1t

LINEN GOODS UNDER REGULAR PRICES.—We are selling 7-4 unbleached Table Linen for 62½c. per yard; the celebrated hand-loom extra heavy Table Linen for 87½c.; bleached Damask do., $1 25; 10-4 Linen Sheeting, $1 25 per yard. Pillow Linens—4-4 Linens for Ladies' Wear; 4-4 heavy shirting; 4-4 fine Shirting, very cheap by the piece; good Linen Towels, $2 50 per dozen; fine

### MY "GOOD-FOR-NOTHING."

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER.

"What are you good for, my brave little man?
Answer that question for me if you can—
You, with your fingers as white as a nun,
You, with your ringlets as bright as the sun.
All the day long with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving;
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for—now ponder it well."

Over the carpet, the dear little feet
Came with a patter to climb on my seat;
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looked up unto me;
Two little hands, pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close in a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true—
"Good to love you, mamma; good to love you."

## LITERATURE.

THE COQUETTE. A novel founded on facts, by a lady of Massachusetts. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

The work before us can be appropriately termed peculiar. It has a flavor of antiquity, a quaintness, force and expression, a power of phraseology, which warrants us in terming it strange. It is founded, we are told, on fact, and the plot is developed in a number of letters, written by the heroine to her friends, which compose the body of the book. It is undoubtedly of deep interest, and its singularities secure for it a favorable attention. Prefixed to the work is a preface, containing the history of "Eliza Wharton," whose sad and tragic life its pages lay before the public. It contains real characters under assumed names, and in a few instances the assumption even is laid aside. Being founded on events which happened in the last century, there is no danger of a suit for libel. It is undoubtedly of deep interest, and is eminently such a work as will be popular with lady readers.

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE. By Wilkie Collins. T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street.

Why the work before us is given the name it is we are at a loss to discover. The "Queen's Revenge" constitutes the first ten pages, and is one of the many sketchy articles which the book contains. It is a series, or rather disjointed collection of pleasing essays, written years ago by Wilkie Collins, before his "Woman in White" had make him famous, and is as gossipy and spicy as we could desire. The essays treat of various subjects, and as we are assured there is "no new thing under the sun," the topics selected are all treated of in the most original style, in order to make the best out of old subjects. The work, if it had been published before the "Woman in White," would have attracted but little attention, as it is rather a promise of something better than the article itself; yet, coming as it does from a man whose reputation is established, it is interesting because of the progress it shows he has made, as well as the pleasing nature of the work itself.

—Mr. Joel Benton writes the following pleasant poem, *apropos* of the marriage of a daughter of Mr. P. T. Barnum on the 1st of March:—

EPITHALAMIUM.

FOR MISS P. T. B.

I saw two rivers southward flow,
Out on a land of cold and snow,
Into a vale where smiles the sun,
Then gently mingle into one.

I saw an ivy yester eve
Shoot towards a tree its tender leaf;
This morn I passed the spot, and found
The oak and ivy closely bound.

Two summer birds sat on one bough,
Each gave to each a whispered vow;
Then joining in one roundelay
They both together flew away.

O cherished friend, I strive in vain
By art or symbol to explain
The mystic tie, the life in life,
Which join the husband and the wife.

Now, while the spring's first rosy hours
Thrill us with dreams of birds and flowers,
Thy barque is launched, and turned to go
Where life's unending currents flow.

Soft be the gales that touch its prow,
The future ever fair as now;
May Joy attend from this new shore,
And Hope be mist evermore.

—Mr. Trowbridge's forthcoming novel, "Lucy Arlyn," is based, we understand, upon the material phenomena generally called spiritualism. What side Mr. Trowbridge takes in the matter we are not informed, but it is to be presumed, none in particular, merely using his knowledge of table-moving, spirit-rapping, etc., for the purpose of his plot and the development of his characters, and leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. We recall no novel in which spiritualism is handled at length and fairly, most novelists who touch it at all holding it up to unmitigated ridicule—a foolish proceeding on their part, since all that comes to their mill ought to be grist. Like their fellow-workers, the dramatists, they should be above prejudice, even against evil; for just so far as they have it they are unfit for their task, which is not to present flattering, but faithful picture, of life. Spiritualism being an element of American life, it is as fit a subject for fiction as anything else in America; as the seafaring life of New England, the farming life of the Middle States, or the wild, adventurous life of the South or West. How well or ill it is managed by Mr. Trowbridge remains to be seen.

—The lady who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Hon. Mrs. Lee," a Miss or Mrs. Harriet Parr, is about to publish, in two volumes, "The Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, called the Maid."

—Mr. Gerald Massey's new work now in press, is entitled "Shakespeare's Sonnets (never before interpreted) and his Private Friends, together with a Recovered Likeness of Himself."

—M. Cousin is hunting among the archives of the Chateaunauf family, the descendants of Madame de Sevigne, for unpublished documents and souvenirs relating to their great ancestress.

—M. de Sacy, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, has been made a Senator. Besides himself, literature is represented in the Senate by Messrs. Sainte-Beuve and Prosper Merimee.

—M. Emile Chasles, son of Philarete Chasles, has recently published "Michael Cervantes' Life, Times, Political and Literary Works."

—M. Guillaume Guizot has begun a course of lectures on French prose literature; his first subject was Montaigne.

—The Rev. Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, is said to be the editor of the new periodical, *The Contemporary Review*.

—Mr. William Gilbert, author of "Shirley Hall Asylum," etc., has a new novel nearly ready, "Dr. Austen's Guests."

—The author of "Flemish Interiors" has in preparation "Cosas d'Espana; or, Spain and the Spaniards."

—Mr. Thomas Hood has just ready "The Fairy Realm" a collection of favorite old tales told in verse, with page illustrations by Gustave Dore.

—Miss Yonge, the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," etc., has in press a new novel, "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest."

—Mr. J. W. Clark, M. A., of Trinity College, is to edit from the original editions "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" for the Golden Treasury series.

—M. Albert Wolf is about to publish "Memoirs of the Boulevard," a series of pictures of Paris life.

—M. Victor Sardou, the dramatist, is said to be very ill; cause, overworking himself.

—Mr. Henry Kingsley will at once publish a new novel, entitled "Leighton Court."

## CHINESE CUSTOMS.

### The Food of the Chinese—Small Feet in Women.

The following are extracts from Rev. Mr. Doolittle's work on China, just published by the Harpers.

FOOD.

The Chinese at Fuhchau live principally on rice, fish, and vegetables. They never use bread at their meals as people do in Western lands. Wheat flour is used for making various kinds of luncheon and cakes. The most common meats are pork, the flesh of the mountain goat, and the flesh of the domesticated buffalo or water-ox, and the cow, ducks, geese, chickens, and fish from salt water and fresh water. There is never any veal or mutton in the market.

They never salt down beef or pork. Fuhchau bacon and hams are celebrated in Eastern and Southern Asia. It is considered a hardship and a mark of excessive poverty to eat potatoes, except as a luncheon. Immense quantities of the sweet potatoes are grated into coarse slips and dried in the sun, for use as food among the poor in case rice cannot be procured. This dried potato is called potato-rice. Oysters abound in the winter, and are very cheap, the usual price of clear oysters being between five and six cents per pound. Shrimps, crabs, and clams are plentiful. Little wild game can be obtained at any season of the year. In the winter, pheasants, in small numbers, are brought from the country to sell, having been shot or entrapped upon the hills.

The Chinese at their meals usually have several small dishes, fish, etc., prepared, besides a large quantity of boiled or steamed rice in a vessel by itself. Each person helps himself to the rice, putting some, by means of a ladle or large spoon, into a bowl. The bowl, held in the left hand, is brought near the chin, whence, by the use of a pair of chop-sticks, taken between the thumb and fore and middle fingers, the rice is shovelled or pushed into the mouth from time to time. Whenever any vegetable or fish, etc., is desired, a morsel is taken, by a dexterous use of the chop-sticks, from the common dish which contains the article, and conveyed to the mouth. The chop-sticks are not used separately, one in each hand, as many suppose. An earthen spoon is sometimes used to dip out the gravy or liquor from the dish of vegetables or fish, but knives and forks are never used at meal time.

The common beverage of the Chinese is a weak decoction of black tea. According to common fame, they never use green tea. At Fuhchau, the use of cold water as a drink is regarded by the natives as decidedly unhealthy, and most would prefer to tuirst for a long time rather than drink it, though they might venture to rinse their mouth or wet their lips with water. A drink of hot or warm water would be greatly preferred to a drink of cold water. The poorest of the poor must have their tea, regarding it not so much a luxury as a necessity. They never use milk or sugar, but always take it clear, and, if convenient, as hot as they can drink it. They prepare it, not by steeping, but by pouring boiling water, or water which has boiled, upon the tea, letting it stand a few minutes, usually covered over. It is considered essential, on receiving a call from a friend or stranger, to offer him some hot tea as soon after he enters as possible, and usually he is also invited to smoke a whiff of tobacco. Unless the tea should be forthcoming, the host would be regarded as destitute of good manners, and unaccustomed to the usages of polite society.

SMALL FEET.

The feet of girls, usually, when about five or six years of age, are compressed by bandaging, to prevent their further growth, and to reduce them to the form and appearance so much admired by the rich and literary people of China. For this purpose the foot is extended at the ankle, the fleshy part of the heel is pressed downwards and forwards, and the entire foot is carefully wound with a long bandage from the ankle to the extremity of the toes and back again. It will be readily understood that this process checks the circulation of the blood, and retards or entirely prevents the further growth of the foot. The smaller toes are naturally, or rather unnaturally crowded together, and somewhat bent under the foot. The foot is prevented from spreading out as when the weight of the body is thrown upon it in a state of freedom. It becomes very narrow and tapering to a point at the end of the great toe. The instep becomes unnaturally prominent, and the *os calcis*, or bone which forms the bottom and posterior part of the heel, is somewhat turned downward. The foot, thus compressed, is placed in a short, narrow shoe, tapering to a point; and sometimes a block of wood is used, so supporting the heel that the body seems to stand on tiptoe, the heel being from one to two inches higher than the toes. The heel also extends backwards and upwards beyond the heel of the shoe, so that a foot really four or five inches long will stand easily in and upon a shoe only three or three and a half inches in length. The ankle remaining nearly of the natural size, and the instep being very prominent, the organs of locomotion present to Western observers a very uncouth appearance.

Usually it requires two or three years, if properly attended to, for the feet to be cramped into the genteel shape. There is no iron or wooden shoe used for compressing the feet, notwithstanding the contrary opinion which is entertained more or less in Western lands. The instruments employed are strips of cloth like narrow bandages. The foot gradually shrinks and shrivels up. When the bandages are removed for the sake of washing the foot or of bandaging tighter, the small toes, after months or years of compression, are unable to resume their natural appearance and position, but remain cramped up and almost without sensation.

When the process is begun at the proper age, and the bandaging is properly attended to, the heel sometimes comes down to the ground, or rather to the level of the end of the large toe. The heel seems under the process of bandaging to elongate; but when the foot is large, and almost full grown before the compressing of it begins, the heel oftentimes cannot be brought down to a level with the end of the toe. Then a block is put in the shoe under the heel, so that the bottom of the block and the end of the toe shall be nearly on the same level when the individual is standing. Really she walks on her tiptoes and heels. The ankle or instep bulges outward in front.

The genteel shoe for the bandaged foot is about three inches on the sole. Sometimes the shoes are even shorter than three English inches. The toes and the heels are thrust as much as possible into the shoe, and the shoe is then fastened upon the rest of the foot, leaving the bottom portion of the shoe visible. The upper part of the foot is always much larger than the shoe, and being bandaged about with cloth, the whole has the appearance of a club-foot. The toes and the part of the foot in the shoe have more or less cloth, or strips of cloth, wrapped around them. It is manifest that no stockings can be worn by the ladies who sport such small feet as have been described.

The operation of bandaging is necessarily very painful. The flesh or skin often breaks or cracks in consequence of binding the toes underneath. Unless proper care is taken, sores are formed on the foot which it is difficult to heal, because it is desirable that the parts should be constantly and tightly bandaged. If undue haste is endeavored to be made by bandaging more tightly than is proper, in order to have the foot quickly to become small, the pain becomes proportionably greater. If the girl is twelve or fifteen years old before bandaging her feet is attempted, it is found very difficult to cause them to assume the required shape, and efforts to do so are accompanied with excessive pain. The bones have by this time become hardened, and almost as large as they ever would grow. Usually, however, in the case of girls of advanced age, the toes are compressed, while the rest of the foot retains its acquired shape to a very great extent. The end of the foot is thrust into the shoe, the heel is supported by a block, and the rest of the foot is bandaged in much the usual way.

Instances have been known of females with bandaged feet, when hired out as servants, leaving off the bandages, and discarding, of course, the small shoe, wearing a larger kind, much like those worn by the large-footed class, at least as far as size is concerned. Such persons' feet are more or less deformed, and doubtless they began to wear bandages when considerably advanced in girlhood. There is a good deal of counterfeiting small feet practised at this place. Stage actors, who are males, sometimes have their feet bandaged when they represent females.

In consequence of thus wearing shoes into which the toes are thrust, this class of females are apparently very tall. As has been explained, they walk and stand, to a great extent, on their tiptoes, and this fact makes them look taller than they would otherwise look. The small-footed class cannot walk firmly. Their gait is mincing and tottering, their steps being short and taken quickly. They are seldom seen to stride along. While they are often quite strong physically, they are generally unable to carry heavy loads, and to manage themselves with ease and adroitness while performing labor which requires moving from place to place. Coarse, heavy work in households, when the women have small feet, is usually performed by males, or by female servants who have large or natural feet.

Small feet are a mark, not of wealth, for the poorest families sometimes have their daughters' feet bandaged—it is rather an index of gentility. It is the fashionable form. Small feet, as they appear bandaged, are considered by most of the Chinese "beautiful." The words "good looking" are very frequently heard, as indicative of the estimation in which they are held. It is but just to some Chinese to say that they denounce the custom, and view it as crippling the energies of the female sex, and as productive of a great deal of suffering, and as entirely useless. It does no good, but rather produces evil. In case of emergencies, as of fires and sickness, they whose feet are bandaged are almost helpless and useless. Those who admit such to be the real state of the case in regard to the small-footed women, after all feel obliged to conform, in regard to their own daughters, to the usages of Chinese society, if living in the city, and connected with literary families. As a general rule, families whose girls have small feet marry their sons into families of the same class.

In some parts of China all the females have bandaged feet, but it is not thus here. There is a large proportion of the inhabitants of the country, also about six or seven-tenths of the population of the suburbs of this city, according to the estimate of some, whose females have feet of the natural size. It is said that probably more than nine-tenths of the females who are brought up in the city have bandaged feet. It is thought that, were it not for the poverty of the people, all the females would in a generation or two have small feet. Necessity lays an interdict on many families, obliging them to rear their daughters with feet of the size and shape which nature gave them, so that they can labor in the fields and carry heavy burdens, thus earning a living, or, at least, contributing largely towards the maintenance of their families.

Many poor families prefer to struggle along for a precarious living, bringing up their daughters with small feet rather than allow them to grow as large as they would grow, and oblige them to carry burdens and do heavy work in order to obtain a more competent support. As has been said, small feet are not an index of wealth, but of gentility. Families whose daughters have small feet are enabled to marry them into more respectable and more literary families than though their feet were of the natural size. Concubines or inferior wives, hired servants and female slaves, generally have large feet. In the city and suburbs there is a strong tendency to change from the larger-footed into the smaller-footed class. Few or none change from the latter into the former class of society, it living in the city.

In this part of China, field-women, those who labor in rice-fields, and engage in the ordinary occupations of the farm, have large feet. In some of the northern portions of the empire this class of females have bandaged feet. Those who bear burdens in the streets, or come from the country with loads of produce for sale, have large feet. Foreign visitors to this port from the other consular ports are usually immediately struck with the singular appearance of the large-footed women as they go about the streets with their bare feet, and with their pantaloons coming but little below their knees—in fact, often tucked up so as to come above their knees, as though they were afraid of soiling them. Not only is the appearance of the large-footed women very different from those of the small-footed class as regards their feet and the absence of clothing on the lower part of their limbs, but their head-ornaments, and the color and fashion of their garments, are very different, and attract universal attention, showing that there are two distinct classes of females here, and that the fashions which they follow differ widely from each other in more respects than the having of bandaged feet, or the having of natural feet.

The laws of the empire are silent on the subject of bandaging the feet of female children. Bandaging the feet is simply a custom; but it is a custom of prodigious power and popularity, as may be easily inferred from what has been said above—a custom as imperious as was the custom of tight lacing by some ladies in some countries at the West, and perhaps not more ridiculous or unnatural, and much less destructive of health and life. While foreign ladies wonder why Chinese ladies should compress the feet of their female children so unnaturally, and perhaps pity them for being devotees of such a cruel and useless fashion, the latter wonder why the former should wear their dresses in the present expanded style, and are able to solve the problem of the means used to attain such a result only by suggesting that they wear chicken-coops beneath their dresses, from the fancied resemblance of crinoline skirts, of which they sometimes get a glimpse, to a common instrument for imprisoning fowls.


## CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

GEORGE W. HILL,

2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD street.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respect fully, etc.

3 2 3m A. BROWN.

## DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12 5

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED

1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 50c. to $1 50.
200 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 6


## LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, Deceased.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of RICHARD W. MEADE GRAHAM, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to

CHAPMAN BIDDLE, Administrator,
2 20 tu6t* No. 131 South FIFTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM H. BROWN, Auditor.


## FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

## DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 6 5

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)

*ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.*

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded

"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.

JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

FIRE INSURANCE,

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 158 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000

Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Samuel Grant, Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.

CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.

THOMAS NEILSON, Secre


## SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CAMBRIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at

LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from

ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
(Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, March 7.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, March 10.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London.....$5 00 Steerage to London.....$4 00
First Cabin to Paris.....$5 00 Steerage to Paris.....$4 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage, $35 00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.


## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 tmw3m

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establisement in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.
3 3 1m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

*SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.*

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 5 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 5

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 5

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100 000 United States 5 per cent. loan, '71.....$98,000 00
120 000 " 6 " '81.....118 100 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes..... 194 375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90 555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53 250
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 132,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 25,750 0
15,000 300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,180 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8 580 0
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
40,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0

$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996,560 00
Real Estate..... 38,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made..... 121,013 37
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40 511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks..... $55,956 89
Cash in Drawer..... 678 48 56,635 37

$1 203,530 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. R. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital.....$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..... 944,543 15
Premiums.....1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

*LOSSES PAID SINCE* 1829 *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 9 1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

## MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The Minister of Marine at the Hague, M. Huyssen van Kattendyke, died on the 6th ult.

—Four Protestant churches will be built in Houston, Texas, this year.

—$4000 in gold is the salary of the North Carolina Governor.

—The London Assurance Company has contributed the sum of £1000 to the fund raised in the city for middle class education.

—A committee to inquire into the state of the canals and rivers of France has been appointed by the Finance Minister.

—Nine thousand families in Paris changed their residences on the last "quartor day," the 15th of January.

—In the month of February $1,553,233 90 in gold were received for duties at the Boston Custom House.

—The Postmaster at Logansport, Indiana, has been removed, and Mrs. Colonel Brown, widow of an officer who fell at the second battle of Bull Run, appointed in his stead.

—The opposition journals in Paris have decided not to publish any more articles on the debates in the legislative body, in consequence of the late warning in the *Moniteur* on the subject.

—Among the articles sent by Italy to the Paris Exhibition will be a complete geographical map of the country, now preparing under the direction of the Government.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) has closed its first year, and announces an unexpected degree of prosperity. It will hereafter be printed on a Hoe press.

—The consumption of wines in Great Britain last year reached a million gallons per month, just double what it was before the reduction of duties.

—The Bureau for the redemption of mutilated currency is already at work. It last week cancelled about two hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars of such bills.

—"Ah, doctaw, does the choleraw awfect the highaw awda?" "No," replied the doctor to the exquisite, "but it's death on fools, and you'd better leave the city at once."

—At the request of Mrs. Lincoln, the United States Treasurer has invested the $25,000 appropriated by Congress, being the salary of our lamented President, in five-twenty Government securities.

—Considerable changes are expected shortly in the official administration of Rome, especially in the courts of justice. Various reforms are also said to be in contemplation, in deference to the advice of France.

—The New Bedford *Mercury* urges that none of the southern Representatives should be admitted to seats, as the most loyal of them could not support the radical measures before Congress.

—An Adams Express Company messenger had his safe lost on the steamer *Luna*, from New Orleans, which was burned at St. Louis on Monday night. It is reported that it contained $60,000.

—The cotton harvest in Algeria is magnificent in the plains of Habra. The natives of Farraga and of the Atba Djemmala, who are occupied with this culture, will realize large profits, and are preparing to give it greater extension than in preceding years.

—At a meeting of the trustees of Union College on Saturday, Rev. Lawrence P. Hickok, D. D., was elected President of the institution. Dr. Hickok has acted as Vice-President of the College since 1849. During the later years of Dr. Nott's life he was acting president.

—The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* announces that owing to the recent attacks made upon the police, while in the discharge of their duty, and owing to the recent riot in Cuffe street, the Police Commissioners have issued orders for the swords recently distributed to the force, to be sharpened.

—The writer of an article published by the *Morgenblatt* of Silesia, charged with "having ridiculed the relic known as the holy coat of Treves," appeared a few days ago before the tribunal of that city, and was condemned to a week's imprisonment. The editor of the journal was also sentenced to a fine of twenty thalers.

—A living hyarid, an insect inhabiting the internal parts of animals, was extracted from the eye of a female in England recently. The animal had been perceived for some time floating unattached in the interior chamber of the eye, and sight was almost entirely lost by frequent attacks of inflammation.

—At Saratoga a new road to the lake is to be opened this year. It is to be a boulevard 200 feet wide, macadamized, and equal to any of the drives in Central Park, with walks and shade trees. The great want of Saratoga has been a pleasant drive, and this is to be furnished this year.

—A terrible case of exposure on the prairie occurred during the recent cold snap on the Iowa prairie. A lady lay in a snow-drift thirty hours, with the mercury varying from fourteen to twenty-eight degrees below zero, and was taken out alive, her feet being badly frozen, but her prospect for recovery being good.

—An extraordinary correspondence appears in the British *Union Review* between one hundred and ninety-eight canons and eight clergymen of the Church of England and Cardinal Patrizi, of the Holy Office, inquiring how far arrangements could be made for admitting them bodily into the Church of Rome. The reply was not favorable.

—The Austrian Government has determined to increase the garrison of Cracow by fifteen thousand men and eighty guns, in consequence of the accumulation of Russian troops on the frontier of Galicia. It is rumored that the Russians are about to form a camp of forty thousand men in the immediate vicinity of the frontier.

—No additional depositories have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the week ending March 3, 1866. One National Bank at Memphis, Tennessee, name and capital unknown, has been authorized during the week ending March 3, 1866. Total number of National Banks authorized to date, 1636. National Bank circulation issued during the week ending March 3, 1866, $1,359,880. Total amount of currency issued to date, $258,432,790.

—A sale of M. Paul Van Guyck's collection of ancient and modern paintings in Paris recently brought high prices:—"A Landscape," by Jules Dupre, 3150f.; "An Arab Tribe," by Fromentin, 3230f.; "An Interview," by the same, 4725f.; "Two Cows," by Troyon, 4750f.; "Venus Appearing to Æneas," by Poussin, 7000f. (for the Museum of Rouen); "The Soldiers Enrolled," by Pettenkofen, of Vienna, 10,000f.; and "The Flemish Guard," 10,250f.

—Professor S. C. Bartlett, the new president of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, is a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College, of the class of 1836. He has also for four years been a distinguished clergyman of the Congregational faith. He was at one time a professor in the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and at present is the leading professor in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

—Salad is of such general use in Paris that there are many families who will not deprive themselves of it, no matter what the cost. Of late years it has been very scarce during the winter months, and the price was exorbitant. The market is at present abundantly supplied from the south of France, Spain, and Algeria, and the price is so moderate that the vegetables may be seeen in the windows of the most inferior cook-shops. The annual cost of the salad consumed in Paris is estimated at $200,000.

—English papers give an account of the steps taken by the Marquis of Westminster to provide decent houses for the working classes. The Marquis lets a plot of ground for ninety-nine years, at the rent of £40 a year, to the Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of Dwellings, and on this plot suitable dwellings are to be erected for one hundred and forty-nine families. These houses, when let at moderate rates, are calculated to bring a return of five per cent.; and the Marquis is to lend the capital on mortgage at three per cent., leaving two per cent. for expenses and trouble of management.

## Suicide in New York.

About 8 o'clock on Friday night a returned soldier, named William H. Foster, was found dead on a lounge in the apartments corner of Franklin and Noble streets, Greenpoint, with two small vials emptied and marked "laudanum" on a table beside him. Deceased had been living alone for some time, his wife and three children having abandoned him in consequence of his intemperate habits. He had been a private in the 170th New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged from the service on the 10th of September, 1865. About four months ago his conduct, as alleged, became so intolerable that his wife obtained temporary places for her three children, the oldest of whom is but eleven years, and got a permanent home for herself in North Second street, Williamsburg. She then called upon her husband and requested part of the furniture. This he refused at the time; but afterwards sent her word that she could have whatever she needed. When Mrs. Foster went for the furniture her husband seemed quite repentant, and helped her to remove the things from the apartments. Seeing that he was destitute she gave him a dollar, half the money she had. This seemed to affect him sensibly, and he remarked that he would drown himself, so as to give her no more trouble. He went to work at his trade shortly afterwards, however, and seemed to have reformed. On Thursday last he visited his wife and told her to remove the furniture from his apartments, and she agreed to call at 8 o'clock on Friday night for that purpose. She found the door of his room locked and the key inside, and she received no answer when she knocked. Mrs. Foster then went to the Forty-seventh Precinct Station House and stated her case, when Officer Phelps went to the place, forced the door and found Foster in the position above stated. Coroner Smith was notified, took charge of the body, and ordered a post-mortem examination. The following letter was written by the suicide on Thursday, on the evening of which day it is supposed he took the fatal drug:—

GREENPOINT, March 1.—Dear Wife and Children: —I will address you perhaps for the last time in this world. Through the course of family matters and self-abuse by that demon of manxind, rum—it has caused me to commit self-destruction by taking poison (laudanum). I would gladly love to see yourself and the children in order to give you all a parting kiss; but you refuse an audience to me. Alas! we must part, which, hoping through the mercy of our blessed Redeemer to all meet in heaven. Dear wife, take care of the children, and bring them up in the love and fear of God, and impose into their hearts the destruction that rum will do unto mankind; learn them to remember that they once had a father that was a man, but not a ways a brute.

The remainder of the furniture you may take, as it may be of some benefit to you; and as regards my body, you may give it into the hands of the authorities, in order that it may fill a drunkard's grave. Good-by, dear wife and children; an everlasting good-by on this earth, and may God, in His infinite mercy, watch and care for you and the children, is the fervent prayer of your once loving and happy husband

P. S.—My age is 32 years, 11 months.

WILLIAM H. FOSTER.

Foster was a native of New York, and an ironmolder by occupation.

## PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties; to furnish the articles proposed.

*No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the
New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposa's for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 3t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN.,
February 21, 1866

SEALED PROPOSALS,

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at his office, at FRANKFORD ARSENAL, up to 12 o'clock M. of the 10th instant, for furnishing

FRESH BEEF

of the best quality, necks and shanks excluded, to the detachment stationed at this Arsenal.

The beef to be delivered four (4) times a week, at the rate of 130 pounds, more or less, each time.

The Commissary of Subsistence reserves the right to reject any unsatisfactory bid.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, JR.,
3 3 5t Bvt. Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follws:—

121,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 1mb30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

## STOVES. RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 $ No. 1123 MARKET STREET.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. H 15

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY March 20 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,
19 Adzes, assorted,
102 gallons Alcohol,
4 Anvils,
835 Augers, assorted,
692 Axes, assorted,
20 Broad Axes,
191 Hand Axes,
85 Bails and Chains,
22 Carpenters' Benches,
100 Wood Benches,
3 Wash Boards,
19 Copper Boilers,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd
300 Spring Window Bolts,
82 lbs. Borax,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,
4 Plumb Bobs,
6 Circular's Boilers,
4 Steam Boilers,
2 Marking Brushes,
558 Whitewash Brushes,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,
391 Varnish Brushes,
203 Dust Brushes,
19 Clothes Brushes,
2 061 Chisels, assorted,
25 lbs. French Chalk,
1 620 Pick handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,
58 Cast Iron Hoppers,
25 000 lbs. Iron, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,
2 926 Chest Locks,
3 506 Cupboard Locks,
400 Mallets,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails
1,000 Frying Pans,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,
421 Planes, assorted,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,
500 lbs Iron Rivets,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,
14 Pork Barrels,
4 Bellows,
32 Bevels,
132 feet Leather Belting,
32 feet Rubber Belting,
1,281 Bits, assorted,
13 Blocks, assorted,
20 Coffin Boxes,
3 Wood Boxes,
12 Dredging Boxes,
1 Dranghting Board,
225 Chair Bottoms,
125 Chair Backs and Arms,
100 Chair Backs,
108 Chair Legs,
3,050 Chair Stretchers,
600 Lamp Chimneys,
1 000 lbs. Fire Clay,
1 000 lbs. Copper,
500 Stove Doors,
400 Chairs, assorted,
490 Field Desks,
100 Office Desks,
300 Bucket Ears,
2,236 Files, assorted,
1,946 Bastard Files,
10,000 Laghta Glass,
2 000 Saucepan Handles,
1,294 Chisel Handles,
1,541 Axe Handles,
2,000 Window Sash,
3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1 100 Shovels, assorted,
20 000 lbs. Spikes,
1 000 Stove Feet,
2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
700 boxes tin,
1,000 Lamp Tubes,
105 Cast Iron Traps,
400 yards Silver Tinsel,
6,835 Papers tacks, assorted,
100 Wheelbarrows,
4 000 lbs. Wire,
30,000 lbs. Zinc,
6,000 Escutcheons,
300 Sables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George Z. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x18, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 16x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40)

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 16x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x34, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x432, six 28x866, one 11x32, and one 13x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x32, 28x56, 18x24, 18x31, 16x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x10, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2889 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x22.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C.,

or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
28,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
50 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,
Saddles,
Horse Equipments.
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Blankets,
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,
80 broken Gun Carriages,
35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND FIXIURES, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Twelfth and Girard streets,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Will be sold at Public Auction, for account of the United States, at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, March 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., all the buildings and Fixtures belonging to the Government, known as Beverly Hospital, as follows:—

8 Frame Buildings,
2 Frame Sinks
9 Sentry Boxes,
180 Benches,
5 Tables,
108 Trussels,
3 Iron Wash Troughs,
1 Case of Drawers,
2 Cases Pigeon Holes,
1 Desk,
3 Iron Wash Stands.
3 Iron Soil Containers,
6 Iron Ranges,
2 Galvanized Iron Boilers,
8 Tin Coffee Boilers,
1 Iron Hopper,
40 Brass Stop and Bibb Cocks
1 No. 3 Worthington Steam Pump, Boiler, and Steam Gauge,
1 Cast Iron Stove,
1 Wooden Tank, holding 18,000 gallons.
24 Cords Pine Wood.

ALSO,

21 feet 6 inches 1-inch Galvanized Iron Pipe; 318 feet ¾-inch ditto; 204 feet ½-inch ditto; 33 feet 3-inch Cast Iron Pipe; 30 feet 2-inch ditto; 11 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Lead Waste Pipe; 18 feet ¾-inch ditto; 66 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe; 12 feet 6 inches 1½-inch Gas Pipe; 56 feet 1 inch ditto; 1 Water Closet Plunger; 1 Stop Cock Key.

The buildings contain about 51 776 feet Rough Boards, 20 745 feet Flooring Boards, 35 425 feet Hemlock Scantling, 694 feet Shelving, and 40 feet Office Railing.

Also, a large lot of assorted Lumber.

The 10 o'clock A. M. train of the Camden and Amboy Railroad will arrive at Beverly in time for the sale.

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within two (2) weeks from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major
United States Army. 3 5 5t

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."

Tonnage, 535 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 33 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."

Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."

Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 3-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."

Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."

Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."

Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."

Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1 10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."

Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising

THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¼ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE as follows:—

5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2 000 " 1½-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—

T's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,

all in excellent condition; together with

ALL THE TOOLS, ETC.,

required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as

Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 28ta4 In charge First Div., Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDER AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,860 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3w14l Chief of Bureau.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.,

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel with driving pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5 16) of an inch in thickness, five (

## CHILIAN AFFAIRS.

**England Forbids the Bombardment of Valparaiso—France Averse to Mediation in the Spanish-American War.**

*From the Valparaiso Patria del Vapor, January 27*

The attitude of England is very energetic and favorable to Chili. The English Government has announced that it will not recognize a paper blockade, and has sent orders to its diplomatic and military officers to prevent the bombardment of Valparaiso, or any other barbarous act that may cause damage to English commerce.

An American diplomatic agent, living in Paris, lately wrote the following to a person in Buenos Ayres:—

The Spanish Government asked Great Britain to mediate in the Chilian question. The latter Government was willing to do so, and sent instructions to that effect to its ambassador at Madrid; but, when he was going to put himself in communication with the French Ambassador, the latter received a despatch, in which Napoleon directed him to do dothing.

**Reconstruction in Mississippi—Insults to the Flag.**

The following General Order explains itself:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, Miss., February 21, 1866.—Reliable information being received at these headquarters that, on the late voyage of the steamer *General Quitman* to this place, a guard of United States soldiers, traveling on duty, was treated insolently by some of the under-officers of the boat and a portion of the passengers, and that the flag of the United States, in charge of the guard, was, by the same persons who treated the guard rudely, insulted, one of the under-officers of the boat having ordered it to be removed from the cabin—it is ordered, that all persons guilty of such conduct be brought to trial before a military commission. Soldiers of the United States, travelling on duty, and behaving themselves properly, must not be molested, *and the National flag shall be respected.* It is confidently believed that the persons guilty of such reprehensible conduct do not represent any considerable portion of the community, and do not reflect the sentiments of the intelligent and well-disposed. The latter class are desired to aid in bringing to punishment men so lost to self-respect and devoid of patriotism as to treat with disrespect faithful servants engaged in the performance of their duty, or to insult the flag of their country. Captains of steamboats will be held responsible for the conduct of their subordinates on board their boats.

By order of Major-General Thomas J. Wood.

MARCUS P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

FIRE THIS MORNING IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, a destructive fire occurred at the large cotton and woollen mills situated at Adams and Carroll streets, Nineteenth Ward. The building was owned by Mr. William Beatty, and was occupied by different parties. The fire was confined to the picker house, a one-story brick building situated at the rear of the main building, and occupied by James Meddowcraft. The picker house was entirely destroyed, and the stock and machinery nearly so. The loss on the destroyed building was about $1000, which was fully insured. Mr. Meddowcraft's loss on stock and machinery will reach $3000, on which there is an insurance of about $1000. The machinery injured was valued at about $5000. The walls of the destroyed building remain standing, but all the interior is a mass of ruins.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, the police of the Fifth Ward made a descent on a house No. 517 S. Seventh street, and a considerable haul of vagrant characters was made. The house in question is unoccupied, but is nightly made the place of resort by midnight murderers of both sexes, and of the colored persuasion. Their conduct not being of a remarkably quiet or dignified character, parties who occupy the basement entered a complaint at the Fifth Ward Station House, and hence the arrest. About fifteen individuals, some of whom were nearly frozen to death with cold, were transferred from the house to Moyamensing Prison via the Fifth Ward Station House.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF THEFT.—Yesterday afternoon three men were arrested near the Baltimore Depot, on suspicion of stealing the sum of $200 from a man in that locality. The party were taken before Alderman Lutz, but the evidence not being strong or conclusive, two of them were discharged and the other retained for a further hearing. The party retained hails from Wilmington, Delaware.

John Wilson was arrested at the Baltimore Depot last evening, just as he was emerging from a train of cars from Wilmington, Del., charged with stealing a lot of clothing from a party in that city. The arrest was made in accordance with a despatch sent to the police of this city from Wilmington.

AN ACCOMMODATION TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have recently opened an office for the sale of tickets and the checking of baggage at No. 631 Chesnut street. This is particularly important to strangers in our city, as it obviates the necessity of going out to West Philadelphia for this purpose. The office has been fitted up in admirable style, and is so convenient to the principal hotels of the city that it cannot but prove an advantage in every way. The Pennsylvania Central are ever ready to add to the convenience of their patrons when it is within their power.

A DYEING ESTABLISHMENT ROBBED.—At an early hour this morning the dyeing establishment of Thomas Padden, No. 1618 Pine street, was entered by some burglar or burglars by forcing open the front door, and a quantity of goods stolen valued at $5000. Mr. Padden's loss will consist principally in his responsibility for a large number of articles of clothing left at his establishment by different parties to be dyed. As yet no clue has been obtained as to the whereabouts of the robbers.

WIFE BEATING.—William Rose, residing at No. 16 David's avenue, amused himself yesterday by indulging in the despicable and unmanly cruelty of beating his, in this case, decidedly better half. The wife-beater was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1200 bail to answer.

AN ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT.—We call the especial attention of our lady readers to the opening of a magnificent ladies' emporium, by the Misses Thornhill & Burns (late of J. M. Hafleigh), No. 1208 Chesnut street. Their stock of goods is large and varied, and a visit is certain to result in pleasure and profit.

RELIEF OF INJURED FIREMEN.—The Board of Delegates of the Fire Association of Philadelphia have appropriated $200 for the relief of the gallant firemen injured at the late fire in Third street, above Race.

THE ALARM OF FIRE THIS MORNING.—The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a fence at Thirteenth and Oxford streets, which took fire from a bonfire.

GENERAL GRANT.—

It seems the patriot hero's life
Is, henceforth, still to prove
A march of triumph, not 'midst strife,
But through a people's love:
And, should the Presidential chair
Be found his destined place,
No sweeter hours shall wait him there
Than in the present space.
When all earth's joys are at his call,
Including clothes from Tower Hall!

*Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest,* TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MIRRORS.—The great joint sale of Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses from the establishment of the Messrs. E. Newland & Co., Joshua Cowpland, and George C. Reukauff takes place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Thursday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Persons about furnishing their houses should attend this sale, as they can be suited, and will find every style and pattern of frame, in gilt, walnut, or rosewood, which were manufactured expressly for private sales. Open for examination day and evening until sale.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SPRING FASHIONS in gentlemen's clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A SURE THING.—To destroy rats, catch them one by one, and flatten their heads with a lemon squeezer. If this don't do, tie their tails together, and then dump on them a ton of Alter's best Lehigh. We have never known this last method to fail. Alter's Coal Yard is located at No. 957 North Ninth street; but, if more convenient, you may order at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WILL OPEN on the 5th instant one case very fine double width all-wool Delaines, all the new and choice shades, at 90 cents per yard, the same as are now being sold at $1 15.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THREE BALES Paris Organdy, and Jaconet Lawns, the latest patterns, comprising some of the richest designs imported. Prices reasonable.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SHIRRED MUSLINS, Tucked Muslins, Tape Checks, Nainsook, Swiss, Jaconet, and Cambric Muslins, soft finish Cambric, Pique, Buff Marseilles.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market streets.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—B. F. Reimer's styles Photographs are fine specimens of art. Every variety, of great accuracy, and artistically finished. Now is the time. Gallery No. 624 Arch street.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & Co. will resume business on Monday, March 12, at their old stand, Nos. 239 and 241 N. Third street.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1123 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.
SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

### MARRIED.

DURBOROW—JOHNSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. George A. Durborow, WILLIAM H. DURBOROW, Esq., to Mrs. ELLEN JOHNSON, both of this city.

GREENE—SCHOLES.—In Manayunk, on January 18 1866, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. WILLIAM C. GREENE to Miss ELIZABETH SCHOLES, both of Manayunk.

THOMAS—BUCKLEY.—In Lower Merion, on Tuesday evening, February 27, 1866, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS to Miss MARTHA BUCKLEY, both of Lower Merion.

### DIED.

DICKENS.—On the 3d instant, MARY ANN, wife of Elias Dickens, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 109 Union street, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GRICE.—On the 3d instant, at his residence, No. 129 Clinton street, Brooklyn, New York, JOSEPH GRICE, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from said late residence, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HASSON.—On the 5th instant, WILLIAM HASSON, eldest son of John and Sarah Hasson, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Fifty-second and Market streets, West Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOYT.—Suddenly, March 3, ELIZA MATILDA, wife of Daniel Hoyt, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 910 Thirteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

JAYNE.—On Monday, the 5th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, DAVID JAYNE, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, the friends of the family, and his Masonic brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 282 S. Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. $$$

KEEFE.—On Sunday evening, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEEFE, wife of John Keefe, Sr.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 111 Federal street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

LENOX.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Martha Lenox, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Michael's.

LYNN.—On the 4th instant, Mr. ROBERT LYNN, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the Pennsylvania Shipwright Beneficial Institution, and Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1406 Beach street, Eighteenth Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Hanover Street Vault.

TIERNEY.—On the 5th instant, MARTIN TIERNEY, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, St. Francis Sodality, and St. Vincent de Paul of St. Francis' Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 408 N. Twenty-Fourth street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

BRASS CURTAIN OR CROCHET RINGS, OF various sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

POLE AND HAND PRUNING SHEARS, Rose Shears, and Westenholm's Pruning Knives, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WHY GRUMBLE AND GROWL OVER your dull Scissors, when a few draws over the Patent Scissors Sharpener would put them in good cutting order? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.
3 6 5

## AUCTION SALES.

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS.
JOHN B. MYERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,
WILL SELL
On Thursday and Friday, March 8 and 9,
Commencing each day at 10 o'clock,
BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH,
The very large Stock of DRY GOODS of
MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
Partially damaged by the late fire.
A large portion of the stock but little if any injured. The attention of the trade is solicited as being well worthy their notice. 3 3 6trp

THE GREAT FIRE ON THIRD STEEET.
DAMAGED GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.
The immense stock of
MESSRS. JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
Partially damaged; a large portion but little if any injured, will be sold at auction, by catalogue, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9, by Messrs. JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
The stock consists of every description of Dry Goods, Notions, etc. 3 5 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
JOINT SALE OF MANTEL AND PIER LOOKING-GLASSES, PIER TABLES, BRACKETS, ETC.
From the establishments of Joshua Copeland, No. 53 S. Fourth street; George C. Reukauff, No. 929 Arch street; E. Newland & Co., No. 604 Arch street, to be held at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Thursday Morning,
March 8 at 10½ o'clock.
Included will be found mantel and pier glasses of fine gilt, rosewood, and walnut frames of all sizes, in pairs, and single looking glasses of all sizes and descriptions, open for inspection on Monday afternoon, with catalogues. Sale without reserve. 3 3 4t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between M. R. HORN and T. M. HOLL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
All having bills against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted to the same will pay Mr. M. B. HORN, who will continue the business at No. 838 SANSOM Street, below Ninth.
3 5 3t] M. B. HORN,
Philadelphia, March 3, 1866. T. M. HOLL.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
*GERMANTOWN, PA.*
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
*WAREHOUSE,*
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

THE NATIONAL
Business and Telegraph College
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS.
Business Course.....$40 00
Telegraphing, full course.....$40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing.....$70 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.
Ladies Taught Telegraphing.
N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys, and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.
Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing
3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
*A VERY LARGE VARIETY.*
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE GREAT
STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF
Diseases of Camp Life.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA, and
Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
Hoofland's German Bitters
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
*CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,*
*AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.*
F
Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
L
REMEMBER,
*That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world*

READ WHO SAYS SO.
From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.
Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.
A
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Pasayunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
N
From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.
D
*BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!*
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
PRICE,
Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
JONES & EVANS,
*SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,*
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8p2m

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
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## INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
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THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
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Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
AND THE OTHER AT
Broad and Spring Garden Streets,
Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.
The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.
For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.
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Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
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It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
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AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
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Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

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THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
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Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

## MEDICAL.

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*WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY*
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE
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Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.
Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—
1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
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3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.
TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. A most innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.
REFERENCES.—The diseases and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—
A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.
Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.
Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.
All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY SECOND WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia
(Docket 5, Page 38.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD
Bounded as follows:—
No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Dorrin street, On the West by Fifth street.
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
And a Duplicate thereof at the office of
CHARLES S. CLOSE,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED Street.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 202. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,
are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
THOMAS DALY
Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Collector of the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5 page 41.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.
All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,
Bounded as follows:—
No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,
Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed
THURSDAY March 29, 1866,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of
E. D. ROBERTS,
Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.
(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29